The New-York Times.

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THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN.

Grant and Wilson Meeting at Cooper Institute To-Night.

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The Feeling of the People on the Pacific Slope.

The Republican Rally at Cooper Institute To-night—The Final Arrangements Completed.

There is every prospect that the Republican mass-meeting at Cooper Institute to-night will be a great success, notwithstanding there has been so short a time in which to make the preparations, and so little advertising has been done. The large hall will be tastefully decorated with flags and banners, and the gas-jets forming the words "Grant and Colfax," which glittered over the speaker's chair in Cooper Institute during the last Presidential campaign, have been replaced and modified so as to read "Grant and Wilson." Besides the band of music which has been specially engaged, others will be present, with several Ward Republican Associations.

Mr. Hugh Gardner, as Chairman of the Executive Committee, will call the meeting to order at 8 o'clock, when Mr. Jackson S. Schultz will probably be nominated and chosen as Chairman of the meeting. Mr. Schultz will make a short speech and will cause to be read a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries containing the names of some 200 well known merchants, bankers and public men, who are anxious to put themselves on record as in full accord and sympathy with the Republican Party. A series of short resolutions will probably be adopted, and Hon. Roscoe Conkling will then be introduced by the Chairman and will address the meeting upon the political questions of the day.

No arrangements have been made for any meetings outside the building, the large hall being able to accommodate 3,500 people with ease; but should it be necessary other speakers will be procured and speeches be delivered from the steps of the building.

A Grant and Wilson Club in the First Ward.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held on Saturday evening, at the corner of West and Rector streets. A First Ward Pioneer Grant and Wilson Campaign Club was formed, 160 members signing the roll. Officers were chosen as follows: President, Hugh Dinnin; Vice-President, John Fitzpatrick; Treasurer, Henry Hesse; Recording Secretary, Martin Moloney; Financial Secretary, John Gibson; Sergeant-at-Arms, John Sullivan.

A Grant and Wilson Club at Tweed's Summer Head-Quarters.

At Greenwich, Conn., on Saturday night, a large number of the citizens of that place, in accordance with a call, assembled at the Town Hall and organized a Campaign Club, and elected Col. Hoyt President. During the meeting a delegation from the Grant and Wilson Clubs of Port Chester and Rye entered, and were received with cheers. After addresses by Messrs. Palmer, B. F. Ashley and Dr. Geo. O. Starr, the meeting adjourned, with cheers for Grant and Wilson.

Financiering.

The Troy *Times* has the following paragraph:—

"It will be allowed that there is great fitness in Mr. Fenton's criticising the financial administration of Gen. Grant. The distinguished politician has been trained in that school which insists upon the most exact honesty in public officers and the most unfailing fidelity in all fiduciary relations. He was always so select in the choice of his companions and subordinates, and so kind to his financial transactions, that his strictures will command the most unreserved confidence. He said a great deal at Albany about Grant, but nothing concerning Gould and Fisk, or the $20,000 he received from them to help him at Chicago."

Another Sample of the Libellers.

We find the following in yesterday's New-York *Commercial Advertiser*:

"We have received a copy of a work entitled 'The Modern Ulysses and His Political Recorder, by Nelson Cross, Counselor at Law.' On examining it we find it is a rehash of all the stale slanders that have been manufactured for the *Sun* and other unscrupulous and malevolent organs of Democracy. Nelson Cross, who fathers this batch of lies, claims to be 'a counselor at law.' Last January the following swindling scheme was advertised in the City newspapers very extensively:

A grand fire relief concert, Academy of Music, New-York, Feb. 22, 1872, in aid of sufferers by fire in the north-west. $100,000 to be distributed to ticket holders: $25,000 for $2; $10,000 for $2; $5,000 for $2; $3,000 for $3; and 10,315 other presents, making $100,000 in greenbacks. Tickets, only $2 each. Address all communications and orders for tickets to Nelson Cross, Chairman. General office, No. 257 Broadway, New-York.

There was a great rush for tickets, as people believed it was intended to aid the sufferers by the great fire at Chicago. After disposing of some 15,000 or 20,000 tickets, Nelson Cross and his relief concert disappeared and left for parts unknown. No concert took place—no drawing—and the holders of tickets were left to whistle for their money. The chap who would engage in a swindle so heartless as this scheme for the sufferers of the Chicago fire, is a fit and proper person to compile a work of this character, and to meet the approval of the *Tribune* and the *Sun*. Here's another instance showing that every swindling scoundrel takes to Greeley as naturally as an Italian to organ-grinding."

Why the Tammany Politicians Support Greeley.

A prominent Democratic Ward politician, an ex-Alderman of the Nineteenth Ward, in conversation about the Baltimore indorsement of Mr. Greeley, did not hesitate to express the reasons which influence his party in the present campaign. He said: "There was no use in nominating a straight ticket, for the chances of its success were too poor. Greeley is a nasty pill to swallow, but we have got him down and manage to stand it. We have been out of office for a long time, and have nothing to hope from Grant; but if we elect Greeley he will have to give us something, and 'half a loaf is better than no bread.'"

These remarks were made candidly, and as the speaker was one of those who attended the Baltimore Convention, they may be considered as representing correctly the motives which actuated the Convention. The talk about "reform" and "hand-clasping" is intended to invelgle the unsophisticated, but honest men have only to look at the leaders of the Greeley movement to be convinced that it is nothing but a scramble of hungry rats after the public bin.

The Mormon Delegate.

The Mormons of Utah have nominated George Q. Cannon for delegate to Congress in place of Hon. Wm. H. Hooper, who declined longer to serve. Mr. Cannon is the editor of the *Deseret News*, is one of the Twelve Apostles of the Church of B. Young, and a State Senator elect for the State of Deseret. The Salt Lake *Journal* says: "He is the embodiment of Mormonism. He is a polygamist, with several wives; an apostle high in the Church; a ready writer, and a man of just such principles as the occasion may require." And the Salt Lake *Tribune* adds: "There is scarcely a doubt but what the mantle of Brigham was predicated on the Church belief that Horace Greeley would be next President of the United States, and, as Cannon shrewdly said on Saturday evening at the ratification meeting, 'We have reasons to have confidence in him,' which truly interpreted means that the Church agents at Washington expect to find in the Sage of Chappaqua a more pliant and yielding man than the present occupant of the White House."

The Germans of the West.

Gov. Oglesby made one of his telling speeches at an immense ratification meeting in Chicago, on Friday night last. In the course of it he said: "They talk about our German citizens. Aye, says a man, you will get the German vote. You get the German vote? How dare you talk about the German vote that way? What right have you, Democrats, to march up to me in the streets of Decatur, or Chicago either, and step up to claim for the German vote? Is a German vote a thing to be brought and sold? Is a German a mere article of traffic? Aye, Democrats, you don't understand this German nation—you don't understand the German people. They will submit to many grievances; they will go over many stumbling-blocks before they will abandon their natural, God-given love of liberty, of purity and justice. They will not go for Horace Greeley. They have been in this Republican Party a little too long. They stood by it and fought with it in the army. You will find many Germans that think that they have been neglected, that they have not been treated right, but when you come to talk about driving them or buying them, or giving them as sheep or cattle in the market, you will see the old Gothic blood come up to their cheeks, and they will teach you something better than that, that they have a regard for principle, if Mr. Thurman, of Ohio, has not. Mr. Thurman may advise the Democratic Party to crush out their pride, and perpetrate an outrage upon their minds, souls and stomachs, and vote for Greeley. He may advise them, but I do not believe he can suborn them, or anybody else, to a large extent, these patriotic, intelligent German voters."

The Franking Privilege.

The Buffalo *Commercial* submits the following point for consideration: "As a Senator in Congress Mr. Fenton has the right to frank his correspondence, and all printed matter issued by authority of Congress, including official reports of speeches and debates in Congress. But the law prohibits him from exercising the franking privilege otherwise than by his written autograph signature, and it is held that he must be in the place where and where the franked matter is mailed. Now there were recently received at the Post-office in Dunkirk, Chautauqua County, several bulky packages bearing Mr. Fenton's frank, forwarded from New-York. On opening these packages they were found to contain a large number of Senator Trumbull's Cooper Institute speeches, in pamphlet form. Each copy was inclosed in a blank envelope, ready to be addressed, bearing what purported to be Senator Fenton's autograph frank. On examination of these autographs by an expert it was decided that they were forgeries.

What we desire is that Mr. Reformer Fenton should explain, in his very next speech, how such a full-blown purist as he claims to be, can lend himself to a fraud upon the Government of this heinous nature. In the first place, he had no right to frank these speeches anywhere. Next, he had not been in Dunkirk for months, and has no right, therefore, to have anything mailed at that Post-office under his frank. And, then, it is plain that he connived at the forgery of his signature upon each separate envelope, because the autograph upon the wrapper that covered each bundle was genuine. We say, then, that this is a good topic for a few remarks from this model Reformer. There is no abuse more odious to the people than the franking privilege. To abuse that abuse, by forging an autograph upon documents that cannot legally be franked, is reforming things with a vengeance,—and we certainly should like to hear a few neat and appropriate remarks from Mr. Fenton upon this subject."

The People Moving.

The citizens of Plattsburg held a meeting in the Court-house, Friday evening, July 19 inst., for the purpose of forming a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club, and were addressed by Hon. Paul Dillingham, of Vermont. Leading citizens and leading Democrats of Plattsburg and vicinity declare they will not vote for Greeley under any circumstances, but will vote for Grant. The Democrats in the county, consisting largely of Irish voters, who have hitherto followed their Tammany leaders, will generally vote for Grant, at least, outnumber the Republicans that will vote for Greeley.

Another Letter from a Tribune Reader.

A true copy of a letter sent from Indiana to the *Tribune* office is published in the Portland (Ind.) *Commercial* of last week. The writer dryly says: "I have been a subscriber of the *Weekly Tribune* fifteen or sixteen years, and never saw a good time to quit till now. I don't see I have any further use for it. I am like the man that drew the elephant—hardly know what to do with it. I would not like to corrupt the political morals of any of my neighbors by giving it to them, even if I could find one that would accept it. I suppose I will have to endure it till my time expires."

A Specimen Illinois County.

Of Adams County, Illinois, the Springfield *Journal* thus speaks: "We learn that in Adams County a very large number of the most intelligent Democrats utterly refuse to vote for Greeley, and while many will support Grant, a greater number will not vote at all. Of course, all true Republicans stand by their own ticket. A Republican friend from that county, who has the means of knowing, gave the opinion that in the present temper of the people, the Democratic majority of 800 in old Adams would be annihilated. The noise and excitement is the work of a very few office-hunting leaders."

The Quaker Vote in Indiana.

Greeleyites in Indiana have been claiming very confidently that the Quakers in Wayne County will certainly vote the Cincinnati ticket. A little incident, which the Indianapolis *Journal* relates shows where their sympathies really lie. The *Journal* says: "At Dublin, where Julian spoke the other night, they refused to allow him the use of the public hall, which is owned by Quakers, declaring that they wouldn't let Jeff. Davis occupy it, and didn't see why Julian should. George W. accepted the situation and held his meeting out of doors."

Farnsworth Out in the Cold.

If Gen. John F. Farnsworth expected that he would become the candidate of the Democrats and soreheads of the Fourth District of Illinois for re-election to Congress, he was sorely disappointed, as his name was not even mentioned in either Convention. The candidate hit upon is Hon. Seymour G. Bronson, Mayor of the City of Winnebago, who was nominated on the first ballot, the two Conventions meeting in joint session for the purpose. The officers of both bodies sat upon the stage, but the Democratic Chairman directed the proceedings. There was some wrangling and bad feeling, and so anxious were the delegates to leave that only forty-eight persons remained in the hall to listen to the reading of the resolutions. A warm contest is expected in the district.

Democratic Ciphering in Missouri.

The Democratic State Committee of Missouri have announced their scheme for representation in the nominating State Convention which they have called to be held in Jefferson City on Wednesday, Aug. 21. It is announced in the following words: "The Convention is to be composed of three delegates from each Representative district in the State, the delegates so chosen to cast the votes of their respective counties upon the basis of an assumed Democratic vote, such assumption to be arrived at as follows: The negro vote of 1870 is to be added to the vote for Grant in 1868, and this amount, so obtained, is to be subtracted from one-sixth of the population as shown by the census of 1870. It is supposed that one-sixth of the population will be equal to the whole number of votes cast, and that the vote for Grant and the negro vote includes about the strength of the Radical and Liberal Republican Parties, which, being subtracted from the entire vote, will be an approximation of the Democratic vote."

"Tammany Responds."

Of course "Tammany responds to the action of the Baltimore Convention." It knows its man. And it is not remarkable that it should indorse him. As the Philadelphia *North American* says: "Mr. Greeley's chaffering with this infamous Ring has long been notorious. He played his part in all their campaigns regularly as the time came round. This was to distract the Republican Party in New-York State as much as possible, and for this he and his followers always maintained a separate organization in New-York City. No plan could ever be hit upon for the organization of the Republican Party in New-York City that was satisfactory to them. The State Convention and the State Committee tried it several times and always failed. The most reliable politicians in the City labored long and earnestly to arrange the trouble, and whenever any show of compromise was made some under-ground plan was sure to be found to defeat the ticket. At last the majority of Republicans began to have a suspicion that Mr. Greeley and his friends were really with the enemy, and that they were only playing a part in the Republican Party, and, satisfied that all efforts to consolidate were vain, they gave it up, let Mr. Greeley run his machine to suit himself, and the great victory of last Fall was the result." And the people of the Union will repeat that result next November.

Resignation of Another Member of the Liberal Republican Committee—He Will Support Grant and Wilson.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1872.

Hon. Thos. E. Stewart, Chairman Liberal Republican Central Committee:

DEAR SIR: The singular course political events have taken during the past few months, has occasioned not a little perplexity in the minds of honest and patriotic men. Not as to the principles they should adopt in the present campaign, but simply as to the stand they should take in order best to secure the triumph of the principles they have long professed and cherished. From first to last I have acted with the Republican Party. I believed its principles to be rooted in justice and friendly to liberty. Their success has been the salvation of the nation. Dissentions occurred in the ranks of the party in this City. I chose to act in my district with what was known as the Greeley faction, believing that I could there best serve the party, the State and right. But recent events have forced upon me the conviction that the line of duty no longer lies with that faction. The contest is no longer between factions of the Republican Party, but between the Democratic and Republican Parties—pure and simple. In that contest I propose to stand by the Republican Party. I therefore herewith tender my resignation as member of the Liberal Central Committee from the Seventh Assembly District.

Very respectfully, S.T. STREETER.

Democratic Dissensions in Indiana.

There was a notable political meeting in New-Albany, Ind., on Friday night last, Benjamin Lemon, a straight-out Democrat, and W. W. Kersey, a Greeley Democrat, discussing the situation before a large crowd. The correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* thus briefly describes it: "Lemon never made a public speech before, yet he succeeded in his efforts to prove the dishonesty of Greeley in accepting the Democratic nomination. He read choice paragraphs giving Greeley's opinion of Democrats, and urged a straight nomination. Kersey, who attempted to reply, was hooted at by the Democrats and Republicans, while Lemon took the crowd by storm, three cheers being given for Grant."

The Outlook from Georgia.

Private advices from Georgia are to the effect that the prospects there are by no means discouraging to Republican well-wishers of the country. The colored men, of course, are almost a unit for Grant. And many influential Democrats do not hesitate to say privately that they will vote for Grant, although they will not take an active part in the canvass in behalf of the Republican Party.

Troubles of the Oregon Democracy.

The recent Republican victory in Oregon has encouraged the party greatly, and they are earnestly at work already to win even a greater victory in November. Meanwhile the Democrats are disorganized and discouraged. They are in trouble about their electoral ticket, and it is felt that it must be remodeled. Speaking generally, the Portland *Oregonian* says: "From present indications, not one-half the Democratic vote of Oregon will go for Greeley. The dickering and trading politicians of the party in Portland will support him, but among the Democratic voters in the country districts far another song is heard."

The Reputation of the Parties.

Hon. Emery A. Storrs, of Chicago, made an eloquent address at a meeting held to organize a Grant and Wilson Club in Dixon, Ill., on Wednesday last. One little illustration that he made use of we will quote here: "Two young men," he said, "go to the President of a bank, each of them desiring employment as teller, one of them with a splendid reputation behind him of faithful conduct and good services, the other with a smoky record—a little accident of robbing a till or going through a safe a time. They both have the same kind of platform. This latter gentleman points the banker to the platform and says: 'There it is, Sir; Ten Commandments—Christ's Sermon on the Mount; the Apostles' Creed; all the religions rolled into one; can there be anything better?' The banker says: 'Well, your platform is good, but your performance is bad.' 'Well,' says the clerk, 'that is a dead issue; I have taken a new departure.' The President probably replies: 'I hope that is so, but you must practice your new departure in some other man's bank than mine.' Now, it might be very wrong and very unkind in the banker to do that, but ninety-nine times out of a hundred I think he would do so."

Grant and Greeley in California.

News from the far West is similar to that which comes from all sections of the East. Elsewhere we speak of the information which redeemed Oregon sends. Of California, a Placerville correspondent of the Sacramento *Union* thus speaks, in a letter written before news of the action at Baltimore had been received: "Politics are considerably muddled among Democrats; some want Greeley and some don't, and won't have him; some want one man and some another, while many of them do not know who they want, and are waiting for the Convention now in session at Baltimore to make an opinion for them, as they now have none of their own, and are praying for a new departure, or, like Micawber, waiting 'for something to turn up' whereby they can snatch a plum from the pudding that will be cooked on the 5th of November, and served at the White House on the 4th of March next. I know of but one Republican here who is an out-and-out Greeleyite, and he, poor fellow, cannot help it, for to be in accord with a majority, even once, would throw him out of his regular course, so that he would be quite beside himself. There are one or two other Republicans in this vicinity who are watching the Solons' political weather-cock, and if a breeze today from Baltimore sets in strong enough to head the weather-cock in the right direction for place and power under Greeley, they will fall beneath the shadow like charmed birds. Many Democrats who think and act for themselves, but are not manipulators of parties or conventions, have declared that they will not vote for Greeley, and if the Baltimore Convention indorses him, they will vote for Grant or stay away from the polls on election day. It is safe to calculate that for every Republican who votes for Greeley, Grant will get two Democratic votes, or that more than that number of Democrats will stay away from the polls on election day in this county."

Voorhees Today and Yesterday.

Mr. Voorhees' recent remarkable performance, in pronouncing in favor of Greeley, may give renewed interest to the letter he wrote to an Indiana friend on the 17th of May last, wherein he said: "The reason why I will not support Greeley is that he is no better than Grant in any respect, and in some points he is worse. This was my meaning when speaking in the House. No honest and intelligent Democrat can support either Grant or Greeley without first abandoning his principles. Fire and water can mingle more easily and consistently than I could become an adherent of either of them. I shall stand by my sincere and life-long principles. If I did otherwise I would be a dishonest man, unworthy of my own respect or the respect of anybody else. If for this course I am to be condemned, I am entirely content. I would not take any other for all the honors the world has to give."

Grant and Wilson in Alabama.

The local Democratic papers and the telegraph can tell us of the Democratic meeting in Montgomery, Ala., but they both are significantly silent respecting the Grant and Wilson meeting held there on Thursday evening last. The Montgomery *Journal*, which has been a Republican paper, and now seems to be timorously on the fence, says of it: "The meeting was a large, and enthusiastic affair. Several able speakers spoke, and each of them was received with cheers and applause. The addresses were moderate, conservative and dignified—totally devoid of abuse and disgusting personalities. We trust that the campaign throughout the State will be characterized by the moderation and dignity so honorably exhibited last night. It will be an honor to the State if such a canvass is conducted, and it will result in great good to the whole people."

A "Liberal" Bribe to Colored Men.

The Democrats are very anxious to discover colored men who are willing to support Greeley. They have already found one in Boston, one in Maryland, and possibly one or two more in other sections of the country. They tried to get some in Indiana, and the means employed the Indianapolis *Journal* reveals. There was a Greeley ratification meeting there the other night, and an attempt was made to secure the attendance of the colored men by promising a subscription to the colored Methodist Church in case they should be present. To this proposal the colored man appealed to indignantly replied, he would "rather see the church sunk in the mire and sold, before he would bring a single colored man for them to influence to vote for the Democratic ticket and Greeley." Finding he could not corrupt the man to betray his race and party, the Greeleyite roughly ordered him to leave the room.

Mr. A. T. Stewart.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you please inform the readers of the TIMES if it is the truth that Mr. A. T. Stewart has contributed $30,000 for Mr. Greeley's support? GRANT MAN.

THE UNION LEAGUE CLUB, New-York, Friday, July 19, 1872.

[We know nothing about this. We do know, however, that Mr. Greeley has very recently attacked Gen. Grant for nominating A. T. Stewart to the post of Secretary of the Treasury. We further know that Mr. A. T. Stewart is very much disgusted because he could not get Henry Hilton appointed Collector of New-York. And we also know that Mr. A. T. Stewart threw all the weight of his influence last year into the scale with the Tammany thieves, for the purpose of saving a few thousand dollars a year in his assessments. It would, therefore, not be at all surprising to find Mr. Stewart once more on the side of Tammany, and supporting Mr. Greeley.]

Another Tribune Lie Nailed.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I learn by the *Tribune* of this morning that I have registered my name at the Liberal Republican Head-quarters in this City. This is as much news to me as to the readers of the *Tribune*. Please do me the favor to state that I do not train in that company.

Very respectfully yours, JOHN C. ROBINSON.

ARMY AND NAVY CLUB, NEW-YORK, Monday, July 22, 1872.

A Grant Banner-Raising in the Second Assembly District.

A Grant and Wilson banner was raised last evening at the corner of Chatham-street and New Bowery by the Second Assembly District Republican Association. A meeting was afterward held at the Association Head-quarters, Mr. Dennis Shea in the chair. Addresses were delivered by Mr. John C. Rogers and Mr. Lambert. In the course of his remarks Mr. Lambert said: The Democratic Party, which has existed over eighty years, is now dead, it had no candidate for President, and fell back on Horace Greeley, a man who has assailed it all his life. Greeley also attacked the Tammany Ring, but to the NEW-YORK TIMES and to Senator O'BRIEN all honor is due for breaking down the Ring. The TIMES fought it alone—no other paper would publish such disclosures; but the TIMES waged the fight well, and came out victorious. Now every man who was connected with Tammany is shouting for Greeley, when, four years ago, they would have been ready to hang him. After the 6th of November the country will require a special exploring expedition, to find out where the Democratic Party has gone to. Its adherents will probably be found at Salt Lake.

A Voice—What about Dana?

The Speaker—We will keep Dana on the *Sun*; that will be the best punishment for him and all his readers.

During the evening Mr. W. H. Pope recited a poem, entitled "Grant," also, "The Boys in Blue," and "Sheridan's Ride." The Cooke Glee Club sang several campaign songs, among them one entitled, "Don't You Go, Horace; Don't Go."

Mr. Freeman (colored) made a few remarks, after which the meeting adjourned.

A Swindler Issuing Campaign Circulars.

A swindler who signs the name of "John Hamilton" to circulars asking for money to be used in the campaign, has been for some time past trying to impose upon Republicans throughout the country. A few weeks ago he sent through the mail a number of these circulars, representing that the National Republican Campaign Club was in want of funds to pay the expenses of speakers, &c. The circular stated that the head-quarters of the Club were at No. 295 Spring-street, in this City, and called for subscriptions in sums of $3, which were to be sent immediately to the address of Hamilton, at this place. No club of this character meets at No. 293 Spring-street. It is a drinking-saloon. The proprietor said that one man calling himself Hamilton—a young-looking and well-dressed fellow—had called at the saloon and requested the privilege of having his letters addressed there. No objections were made, and the man went away. A number of letters came for Hamilton, and accidentally the saloon proprietor saw one of the circulars, and discovered the fraud which was being practiced. Orders were then given that Hamilton should be informed that the house could no longer be used to perpetrate the fraud, and taking the alarm Hamilton has since kept away from the place. The names given in the circular are unknown in Republican politics. Since the investigation relative to the circulars was made, a letter has been received from Ashly Falls, Mass., asking for information about John F. Hamilton, of No. 292 Spring street. The Post-master of that place received a notice that his office was assessed $3 by the Executive Committee, to help pay the expenses of the campaign, the money to be immediately forwarded to the above address. It would therefore appear that Hamilton is again at work at his swindling game. The Republican National Executive Committee, which meets at No. 1 Fifth Avenue Hotel, have of course no knowledge of Hamilton and are not sending out any circulars of that character.

A Greeley Banner not Raised for Want of Funds.

About 100 Greeleyites, of the Tenth Assembly District, assembled last evening at No. 385 Bowery to raise a Greeley and Brown banner. Not having yet raised sufficient funds, as was stated by one of the members, to buy a banner, the event was necessarily postponed. Wm. T. Ashman presided, and Tom Van Tassel acted as Secretary.

Early in the evening a tall German dressed in white, and wearing one of the Greeley hats distributed gratuitously by the Astor House Committee, attempted to say something, but was jeered so much by those in the room, who appeared to have met solely for the fun of the thing, that he sat down, and a few minutes afterward left the meeting. The Chairman implored somebody to get up and say something, but no one responded while our reporter was present.

Local Notes.

The colored men of Williamsburg, Long Island, will hold a Grant and Wilson ratification meeting to-morrow evening, at the Church, corner of Graham-avenue and Devoe-street.

The Democratic National Executive Committee will take rooms at the Spingler House, Union-square, on Thursday next, to organize the party for the coming campaign.

The Empire Greeley and Brown Campaign Club met last evening at Pythagoras Hall, Canal-street. Speeches were made by T. D. Rogers, of Brooklyn, Peter Bagan and others.

A committee of nine of the Tammany General Committee met at Tammany Hall, last night, to devise ways and means to raise funds for campaign purposes. The meeting was secret.

The Democrats of the Eleventh Ward raised a Greeley and Brown banner last evening at the corner of Avenue C and Seventh-street, within fifty yards of the Grant and Wilson banner, raised a few days ago. Speeches were made by Assistant District-Attorney Sullivan, Hon. James Brooks and others.

The First Assembly District Republican Association last evening appointed a committee to make arrangements for a grand banner raising and Grant and Wilson ratification meeting early next week. The banner, which is nearly completed, will be suspended opposite the head-quarters of the Association, No. 154 Franklin-street.

The German Republicans of Kings County are about to organize a German Republican Central Committee and a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club. A call is issued by a number of leading German citizins of the county for a meeting for this purpose on the 24th instant at the head-quarters of the Republican Central Committee, over the Post-office, Washington-street, Brooklyn.

A large Soldiers' and Sailors' gathering took place last evening in the Seventh Ward, Capt. John E. Bowley presiding, at which resolutions were unanimously adopted indorsing Grant and Wilson, and a fund of $105 was immediately raised for a banner to be flung to the breeze indicating their choice. The meeting was addressed by several eminent speakers, among whom were some old-time Democrats of the Ward.

PURIFYING THE ERMINE.

A Powerful Arraignment of Judge George G. Barnard.

Testimony for the Prosecution Begun in the Court of Impeachment—How Erie Injunctions were Issued to Order —Mrs. Mansfield to be Called as a Witness.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SARATOGA, N. Y., July 22.—The Court of Impeachment resumed the Barnard trial this morning with a bare quorum. Mr. Alvord, on behalf of the Managers, said that, following precedents and for the best interests of the people, he would leave the presentation of the case to Mr. Van Cott.

OPENING FOR THE PROSECUTION.

The latter then proceeded with the formal opening, occupying an hour and a half in an address which was listened to with the deepest interest throughout by both Court and spectators, and which was remarkable for keenness of application and logical force, as well as the earnest eloquence with which it was delivered. He gave such a clear explanation of the powers and duties of the judicial office, and of the respondent's abuse of both, as enabled every one to comprehend the precise nature of the charges. He said that the laws of the land are supreme over Government and people, over those in authority and those under it, both being bound to conform their conduct to their requirements. One of the principles of our Government is that no person shall exercise authority unless it has been delegated to him; another, that he shall not exercise it contrary to law, and a third, that if he shall so exercise it contrary to law, he shall be punished therefor. The Judge shall continue in his office so long as he shall, in the expressive language of the people, behave well, and when he does not behave well the method of correcting his abuses is by the process of impeachment, as in the present case. The Court to try him is composed of the two highest constitutional bodies of the State, the Senate and the Court of Appeals. This Court is now sitting, for the first time in a hundred years, for the trial of a Judge of the highest Court of original jurisdiction in the State, and in all that time the people have been able to preserve civil order and liberty and maintain their Courts of justice, and have had the privilege in the main of an able, pure, and learned Judiciary, so that they could feel themselves safe in person and property and in the maintenance of the principles of civil liberty.

A FORMIDABLE ARRAIGNMENT.

He then presented the views of the prosecution in regard to what constitutes good behavior and misbehavior in a Judge. The Judge should be pure, his hands unstained by bribes, impartial, administering the law justly; faithful in the language of his oath of office, in the exercise of the functions of his great office to the best of his ability. He claimed that the respondent has exercised his official functions in disregard of those obligations attaching to his office; that he has been corrupt, arbitrary, lawless, utterly regardless of the rights of parties under the law in his determination of cases, and utterly regardless of the dignity of his high office; unfaithful in the discharge of his duties, and that he has not performed them according to the best of his ability. A Judge is excusable when he honestly mistakes the law. The existence of Courts of Appeal rests upon the idea that the law will sometimes be misapplied and can be corrected; but if the Judge depart from the law arbitrarily and in a spirit of recklessness, he subjects himself to impeachment and removal. True, he should have the benefit of all the circumstances in which he is placed, and should surround ourselves with his light, and should judge charitably of his acts, but after all we come back to this—that a Judge is to determine the right according to the law, and if he perverts the law he is subject to impeachment and removal. He referred to the case of the shipmoney Judges in England, who were impeached for advising the King that he could dispense with the law and act contrary to it; and to others in this country to show that the law cannot be disregarded by a Judge with impunity. He also referred to the work on the Constitution by George T. Curtis, till lately one of Judge Barnard's counsel, who says that a Judge may be impeached either for violating the law or for acts technically denominated crimes.

JUDICIAL CRIMES OF THE SERVANT OF ERIE.

He then called the Court's attention to the specifications to show what he regarded as impeachable offences under these definitions, and alluded to the large number of orders issued wholly in the interests of Jay Gould, James Fisk, Jr., and others connected with the Erie Railway Company as illustrations. He said that whenever any action stood in the way of the purposes of this clique such action was always arrested by an injunction, and in all cases the process of the Court was granted *ex parte*. No matter how important the controversy, no time was ever given to the defendant to make his statement of the law or the facts, or the nature of his defense. It was only necessary for James Fisk, Jr., in his own private location to say what man he wanted stopped in what he was doing, or whose property he wanted seized, and the process of the Court was instantly issued. In nearly all these cases he acted as the Chancellor of the State, having the powers of a Court of Chancery under the old system. Mr. Van Cott said that the purpose of an injunction was to preserve the *status quo* of the property pending the litigation, until the merits of the cause have been examined and determined, so that it may abide the judgment and make it effectual when it is to be exercised directly on the property and to prevent the waste of the property. With a receiver, property by the Court holds the property in the hands of its officers, and whatever administrative action is taken by the receiver to preserve the property is taken by the Court itself through this officer. The universal practice is that a party can have an injunction only when he shows a real *prima facie* case. He claimed that when the Court came to apply these principles to the various orders and acts enumerated in these articles, it would see that not one of these cases so enumerated was ever brought for the purpose of being tried. They never were tried, nor were they intended to be, but were brought for the purposes of the plaintiffs, which could be accomplished in this way, in disregard of the rights of the parties opposed.

These cases he grouped in five different classes, known as the English Erie stockholders; the Albany and Susquehanna litigation; the Union Pacific litigation; the St. Paul and Milwaukee, and the New-York Pier and Warehouse Company litigations, and, after describing them in detail, claimed that they would show that the conduct of the respondent in dealing with these corporations was utterly lawless. He concluded impressively with the assertion that it was now for this Court to say whether the conduct of the Judge in this cause has been lawful and good behavior, in accordance with law and morals, or whether such a precedent shall be established as shall infuse into our future judication the lawlessness of Barbary and the Spanish main.

THE TESTIMONY BEGUN.

Judge Ingraham, who has been subpœnaed as a witness in the case, was present and an interested listener to Mr. Van Cott's argument. When it was concluded, the prosecution called Edward M. Plum, the Deputy County Clerk of New-York, who was summoned to appear with certain papers and documents from the County Clerk's office. But Mr. Plum, who was here all last week, had gone to New-York on Saturday, and had not yet returned.

The counsel therefore called, somewhat out of order, Nehemiah Millard, attorney for John Nice, plaintiff in one of the Erie suits, who in February, 1870, obtained an injunction for his client from Judge Barnard, closing the books of the company, which was afterward dissolved by Judge Brady. The gist of his testimony was that he was an old friend of Frederick A. Lane, counsel and director of the Erie Company, and that twenty-four hours before he began the suit he had an interview with Lane at the office of the Company, when the latter spoke to him about beginning it that next day; that Nyce, whom he had never seen before, came to his office with a complaint already prepared and that he drew the injunction order obtained from Barnard. Singular to say nothing was afterward said about continuing the suit either by Lane or Nyce. A motion to dissolve the injunction heard before Cardozo was never decided. The witness thought there was nothing unusual about the way the injunction was obtained. He himself and obtained over fifty from the same Judge, but the inference from his evidence was irresistible, that his client (Nyce) was only the nominal plaintiff, Fisk & Company being the real parties in interest.

During the examination, several objections were, as usual, presented by the respondent's counsel, the most noteworthy being an objection by Mr. Beach to any evidence of what was done by Judge Brady, the contrast between the action of the latter and that of his client being more suggestive than agreeable.

When this evidence was concluded, the prosecution applied for an adjournment till to-morrow at 10 A. M., on the ground of the absence of Mr. Plum, who had papers material to be produced at this stage of the proceedings. A vote was taken on the motion, and carried by a bare majority, all the Judges and several Senators voting no.

MRS. MANSFIELD TO TESTIFY.

Mrs. Josephine Mansfield and maid arrived at the Marvin House today. She is a witness in the Barnard case.

ST. LOUIS REPUBLICANS.

Organization of a Club for Campaign Work—Carl Schurz's Speech.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ST. LOUIS, July 22.—A large meeting, comprising most of the prominent public men of St. Louis, was held this evening for the purpose of perfecting an organization similar in most respects to the Union League Clubs of Philadelphia and New-York, and to be known as the Missouri Club. The membership of the Club already contains most of the prominent Republican politicians and journalists of the city. Among those belonging are Ex-Senator Henderson, Gov. E. O. Stannard, Ex-Gov. Fletcher, Hon. E. W. Fox, W. H. Maurice, Geo. Fishback, proprietor of the *Democrat*; Col. F. Myer, of the *Staats Zeitung*; W. V. Voicott, proprietor of the *Journal*; Waterloo, of the *Journal*, and many others. The Club promises to do much toward securing Missouri for Grant.

Carl Schurz spoke here to-night to a tolerably large audience, but as he read his speech, he did not excite any degree of enthusiasm. It was a noticeable fact that there were more Irish than Germans in the audience. The friends of Schurz were disappointed at his speech, which was simply an elaborate and detailed arraignment of the Administration.

OUR SQUADRONS ABROAD.

Report of Admiral Jenkins of the Asiatic Fleet—His Interview with the Tenno of Japan—Speeches on the Occasion—The South Atlantic Fleet.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—Dispatches from Real Admiral Jenkins, commanding the Asiatic fleet, dated Yokohama, June 18, report that on the 24th of May, the anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria, the Colorado, Benicia and Idaho were at Yokohama, and the two first-named vessels fired a national salute at noon, joining in the celebration with H. B. M.'s vessel Rinaldo and other vessels of war lying in that port.

On June 10, Admiral Jenkins proceeded to Yeddo with the Colorado and Benicia, and on the 14th paid his respects to the Tenno, at the Imperial Palace. His Majesty expressed himself pleased with the accounts received from his Embassy now in American, and especially referred to their reports upon the United States Navy-yards, visited by them. Admiral Jenkins says it was his intention to sail in a few days for Hakodadi. Gen. Capron, Commissioner of Agriculture in Japan, being about to proceed to that place upon duties connected with his office, was invited to take passage on the Colorado The Admiral was to remain but a few days at Hakodadi, and then return to Yokohama, from whence he would sail for Kobe and Nagasaki. The Benicia would sail July 4 for San Francisco, by order of the Department, and Capt. Kimberly, her Commander, would report to the Commander at Mare Island for further orders. The Alaska was at Shanghai, and would sail in a few days for Nieuck Wang, at the head of the Sianetung Gulf, in the northern part of China, near the Corean boundary. She was to be in Cheefoo about September 1. The Asbuelot was engaged in surveying in the vicinity of Kobe. The Monocacy was ordered to sail from Shanghai for Nagasaki. The Saco reached Shanghai on May 6 from Amoy. The Palos was also at Shanghai, and the Iroquois had passed through the Suez Canal on her way to Singapore, and from there would sail for Bangkok, Siam. The steam-ship Idaho remained at Yokohama. The United States Naval Hospital at that place is now open for patients. The wing and contagious wards, for which an additional appropriation was given by the Department, are in progress of erection. Acting Assistant Surgeon G. Harrison Gray has been detached from the Benecia and ordered to duty in the hospital.

Several large naval vessels of other nations are at Yokohama.

Admiral Jenkins incloses a copy of the addresses which passed between himself and His Majesty the Tenno of Japan upon the presentation above referred to. His Majesty said: "I am glad to have the pleasure of meeting you, and am happy to see you in Japan. The Embassy now in America inform me of the perfect state of your navy, and report to me that it is in the highest discipline. They were much pleased with the navy-y

PITTSBURG.

Continued Enthusiasm for the Convention in September.

Thousands of Letters Received by the Soldiers' and Sailors' Committee—More Characteristic Responses to the Call—The Boys in Blue Aroused.

The Veterans' National Committee continue to receive letters by the hundred from the men who fought and conquered the rebels in the field in response to the call for a mass Convention, in Pittsburg, on the 17th of September. There is no doubt that the gathering will be the largest of the kind ever held in the country, far surpassing the famous Convention of 1866. Several of the leading lines of railroad have already signified their intention of issuing excursion tickets at half fare for the round trip, and similar arrangements are being entered into with others for the accommodation of the great numbers who will desire to attend. Below we give a few more letters in answer to the call for the Convention:

FROM GOV. NOYES.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, July 16, 1872.

Gen. A. E. Burnside, Chairman Veterans' National Committee, Fifth-avenue Hotel, New-York City:

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your favor of the 8th inst. I shall take great satisfaction in co-operating with your Committee to the end that the Pittsburg Convention, Sept. 17, may be a success. I shall send circulars all over the State in a few days, and will soon forward to you the names and address of prominent soldiers and sailors, in order that you may communicate with them from headquarters directly. In my judgment the importance of this meeting cannot be overrated. I shall see you at the Convention.

Very truly your obedient servant,
EDWARD F. NOYES.

A BUGLE BLAST FOR THE ENEMY.

NEW-HAVEN, July 11, 1872.

L. E. Dudley, Secretary:

DEAR SIR: Your circular and note came to me this morning, although dated 8th inst. Instead of putting forth any opinion I may have of Gen. Grant, as it could not possibly have influence with parties, partisans or politicians, I send you an autograph letter of the late Major-Gen. George H. Thomas, that goes directly to the great issues of the day, and is an expression of the judgment of the soundest and most solid soldier of the Union Army, who knew Gen. Grant intimately and thoroughly.

Were Gen. Thomas living, I do not doubt, modest and silent as he was by nature, and by education and habit averse to notoriety and meaningless public applause, that his pen and and voice would have sustained Grant now, as his sword and loyal nature sustained him when he smote Hood "hip and thigh" at Nashville, and destroyed the last hope of the rebellion. I consider the meeting of the veterans at Pittsburg as the flank movement of the campaign, that, more than any other single evolution, is to decide the election. It is my purpose to attend in person, and to use my influence in gathering others from New-England at Pittsburg. When the old veterans sound their "assembly" it is a terrible "bugle blast" for the enemy, and certainly none know so well as they where the enemy's magazines are, and how to drop bombs and shells to explode them.

Very truly yours,
B. S. ROBERTS,
Brigadier-General United States Army. (retired.)

WHAT GEO. H. THOMAS THOUGHT.

The following is the letter from Gen. Thomas, referred to above:

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Dec. 8, 1869.

Gen. B. S. Roberts:

DEAR GENERAL: I have had your letter of the 22d of November in my possession some days, but have not had leisure to reply until today. Many persons have of late spoken to me of the probabilities of the next four years. I have invariably declined all propositions affecting myself, and I now again do so to you. I do not approve of the railroad speed with which the people of the United States do things. We have no stability, but are constantly not only on the go, but rush matters to the verge of confusion, if not of ruin. I sometimes think we, as a people, are specially guarded by an allwise Providence, else our recklessness would have long since involved the nation in hopeless confusion. No sooner are public affairs rescued from discord and the offices filled with men, who, to all appearances, are the undoubted choice of the people, than new combinations are formed to destroy the incumbents if not in character, at least in usefulness, and set up a new set almost unknown, and certainly of doubtful experience. I would not like to see any alteration in the Executive for the next eight years, unless the present incumbent should prove incapacitated for his position before the expiration of his first term. I think he has commenced very fair, and I sincerely hope he may succeed to such a degree as to compel his re-election for another term.

I am very truly yours, GEO. H. THOMAS.

OTHER ANSWERS.

BAY VIEW, July 16, 1872.

L. E. Dudley, Secretary:

DEAR SIR: I have such engagements with the Board of Managers of the National Asylum that it will be impossible for me to meet the Mass Convention of Soldiers at Pittsburg on the 17th of September, although I should feel greatly inclined so to do. I shall have, however, the consolation of knowing that I am serving the disabled ones if I am not meeting the others.

Yours truly, BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Brig.-Gen. Robt. L. Bodine, of Philadelphia, says:

"I most cordially approve the sentiments expressed in your address to the veterans who served in the Union Army, and will do my best to make the Pittsburg Convention a success."

Major-Gen. M. D. Leggett writes:

"I have returned from a trip West, and find your favor inviting me to attend and address a meeting at Pittsburg, of the old army and navy, in September. If alive I shall certainly give myself the pleasure of attending that meeting, and if occasion offers will speak as the spirit may move. My head and heart are in full accord with the objects of that meeting."

Gen. Edwin S. McCook, of Dakota Territory, writes:

"I see your name in connection with a Soldiers' and Sailors' National Convention to be held at Pittsburg in September. I hope it will be a success. I am satisfied I can bring one carload from Dakota and Southern Iowa. Please give us all the information that is necessary."

Gen. F. D. Sewall, of Bath, Me., says:

"I heartily approve the call for a convention of army veterans, issued on the 5th inst., which has just come under my notice. I think it eminently wise, proper and expedient. I shall endeavor to attend the Convention."

ROOMS OF THE WAR VETERANS' UNION CLUB, BROOKLYN, N. Y., July 16, 1872.

L. E. Dudley Secretary.

DEAR SIR: At the last regular meeting of the "War Veterans' Union Club," held on Friday evening last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, An address has been issued by representative soldiers at Philadelphia, calling a Soldiers' National Convention at Pittsburg, on the 17th of September next, of all veteran soldiers and sailors favorable to the election of the nominees of the National Republican Convention, therefore be it

Resolved, That this Club, heartily sympathizing with the object of the call, do hereby determine to attend said Convention in a body.

Very truly yours,
WALTER THORNE, Secretary.

Brevet Brig.-Gen. Charles A. Carleton, Assistant Adjutant-General Tenth Army Corps, says: "I am glad to hear that the soldiers and sailors of the late war are to have an opportunity of expressing in convention their regard for our old leader, Gen. Grant, and their appreciation of his services as the Chief Magistrate of our country. No loyal soldier should neglect to further in every way the re-election of a man who has done so much for the preservation of the nation, while his opponent in the present canvass was either truckling to the foe or advocating a dishonorable peace. I shall gladly use all my influence to swell the numbers to assemble at Pittsburg in September next."

Gen. James Jourdan, President Kings County Veteran Club, of Brooklyn, N. Y., writes:

"Our Club has decided to attend the Pittsburg Convention *en masse*, and have appointed a committee to confer with you in reference to details. Count me on deck for anything that I may be able to do. We are all under obligations to Gen. Burnside for starting this movement."

Gen. Jas. S. Negley, of Pittsburg, Penn., says:

"I am warmly interested in the movement contemplated by the National Committee of Veterans. The proposed Convention at Pittsburg, on Sept. 17, has induced me to change my intention of visiting the Pacific coast this Summer. I shall remain at home to contribute personal attention to the objects of the assembly. Six years since (1866) I enjoyed the satisfaction of witnessing an immense gathering of returned soldiers in Pittsburg. The enthusiasm produced in the State by the meeting yielded profitable results at the October election of that year."

Grant and Wilson in New-Jersey—An Enthusiastic Meeting in Belvidere.

From Our Own Correspondent.

BELVIDERE, N. J., Friday, July 19, 1872.

The Republicans of this place held a meeting at the Court-house, last evening, for the purpose of organizing a Grant and Wilson Campaign Club. Col. James M. Robeson called the meeting to order. Samuel Sherrerd, Esq., was chosen temporary Chairman, and William Salmon and Sharps Mellick Secretaries. A committee of three, consisting of Dr. S. S. Clark, John A. Busling, and P. M. Hendrickson, was appointed to nominate permanent officers for the Club, to report at the next meeting. The speakers on the occasion were Col. James M. Robeson and Mr. Warner. The meeting far surpassed, in point of intelligence, numbers, and enthusiasm, the one held by the followers of the later Judas a few nights previous. The meeting, throughout, was one of unbounded enthusiasm, and struck terror into the hearts of the Greeleyites. The meeting adjourned with three hearty cheers for Grant and Wilson. MORE ANON.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

The Greeley Campaign in Connecticut.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

From present appearances the Greeley campaign can meet nothing but disaster in Connecticut. Nearly every Democrat I meet, who truly respects the memory of Thomas H. Seymour, bites his lips in wrath at the bare mention of Greeley's name. The ablest members of the party in the State have given no sign of supporting Greeley. Already the gentleman whom the Democrats ran last Spring for Lieutenant-Governor, and Mr. Bond, who is one of the most eminent members of the party in this city, are openly for Grant. Hon. William B. Eaton, of Hartford, who enjoys the widest reputation, as a Democrat, of any man in Connecticut, will leave for Europe, in a short time, to spare his eyes the sight of Democrats campaigning for Greeley. Hon. Tilton E. Doolittle, who is by far the ablest member of the party in this city, preserves a silent disgust at a surrender which he deems the destruction of the Democratic Party. Ex-United States Senator Stark, of New-London, will not pronounce for Greeley. He is an able and sagacious politician, who stands so thoroughly self-poised that no entreaty will bring him to the support of the surrender. Converse, of Norwich, who has been for a good many years the member of the National Democratic Committee from this State, declares that he "will not vote at all." Thus, all over the State, may be found men of the greatest prominence in the party, who will, under no circumstances, support Greeley; and these are gentlemen of the highest character and ability. Mr. Sherwood, who is a member of the present Legislature, supports the Louisville movement with all his soul. With a very few exceptions, the Democratic screamers for Greeley are light weights in every particular, while the honest masses of the party are sullen and cross at what they deem a disgraceful surrender of their principles. One of the oldest Democrats in the State said to me today: "Why, Greeley stands no more chance of carrying Connecticut than he does of passing into history as a wise and consistent man." And he continued: "At two or three points in the State they have been trying to start a Greeley ratification meeting, but they are actually afraid to try it, well knowing that it is utterly impossible to start the least enthusiasm for Greeley among Democrats." A few such noisy fellows as "Jim Gallagher," of this city, will have to do the Greeley screaming for the whole State. I have never voted anything but a Democratic ticket in my life, and never will I vote for Greeley, nor will I ever cast my vote for any Democrat who does vote for him.

A THOMAS H. SEYMOUR DEMOCRAT.
NEW-HAVEN, Saturday, July 20, 1872.

Another Greeley Man.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A paragraph which I noticed in the TIMES of yesterday, in reference to the political position of Ex-Gov. Myron H. Clark, as President of the Greeley Club of this village, brings to mind the estimation in which this "Ex-Governor" was held by Mr. Greeley in 1854. In that year, Mr. Clark was elected Governor by a close vote, having only 309 majority over Horatio Seymour, which majority was determined only by the official canvass. Pending the uncertainty of the election, and, while it was supposed Clark was defeated, Greeley, with a characteristic outburst of passion, gave utterance to the following beautiful tribute to the excellencies of the President of the Greeley Club: "Oh! gentlemen, wire-workers, and managers at political conventions, have mercy on us, your humble journalists, in the future, and for the crockery gods ye require us to fabricate, give us tolerable clay, at least, give us fair common earth, and do not require us to perform impossibilities." This is the crockery god who now delights in doing dirty work for H. G. A dog will lick the hand that smites him.

CANANDAGUA, Thursday, July 18, 1872.

The Campaign in Wyoming County.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A Grant and Wilson Club was organized in this town last night, with a membership of 430 voters. This is more than the average Republican vote for four years past—seventy more than were cast for Mr. Greeley for Controller in 1869, and twenty-five more than Woodford received in 1870. When the canvass is complete the membership will be equal to the highest Republican vote ever cast in town. S. D. Lewis was chosen President of the Club, with other officers and a General Committee of twenty-four, having a working majority of active young men. Speeches were made by Judge Byron Healy, E. E. Farman, L. Mix, and remarks by Hon. Augustus Frank. One hundred and twenty-five copies of the WEEKLY TIMES are taken here, where a year ago there were none. W.

WARSAW, N. Y., Saturday, July 20, 1872.

An Appeal from the Grocery Clerks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I ask your thoughtful consideration, and solicit your sympaty, in behalf of the grocery and tea clerks of New-York. We have formed an Early Closing Association, and are trying to prevail upon the owners of stores to close at 7 o'clock every evening, except Saturdays and evenings preceding holidays. Is it not reasonable that we should request shorter hours? We have now to work from fourteen to sixteen hours a day; on Saturdays from sixteen to seventeen hours. Many well-known firms have readily acceded to our solicitations, and have closed their stores at 7 o'clock since July 1, acknowledging that their business is in no way injured, but, on the contrary, both themselves and clerks are benefited by the change.

A great many of the employers, however, manifest a determination to keep their stores open until 9 and 10 o'clock. Some of these say they will close if their neighbors will also declare their willingness. One objection that is frequently presented is that if the clerks have an hour or so to themselves they will spend the time in the lager-beer saloon, or, at any rate, in such a way as shall work their ruin. On the contrary we seek to improve ourselves, mentally and physically, and I will also add that we study our employers' interest as well as our own. I am, Sir, respectfully, A CLERK.

A Nuisance that Ought to be Abated.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I am living at present a few miles up the river, and am obliged to pass the horse-boiling establishment, near the Thirty-fourth-street dock, twice a day, and when the wind blows right the stench is positively sickening. I have seen several letters in the papers from time to time on this subject, but, as yet, nothing has been done. It is a disgrace to the City that such a nuisance is allowed, and if some of our officials could enjoy the flavor twice a day for a week or so, there would be some chance of it being remedied. If you should take this matter in charge and rid the people of the imposition, you would confer a great favor, one not soon forgotten. Yours truly. "FORT LEE."

NEW-YORK, Saturday, July 20, 1872.

Cab Fares and Cab Drivers.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Scene, Broad-street. Time, 3 o'clock P. M. Thermometer 96°. A tired-out man of business wishing to go to the Grand Central Depot, and not having time to spare, thinks he will take a coupé. It seems a simple thing to do with a line of coupés and hacks extending from Wall-street to Beaver, but it is nothing of the sort. He goes to the first coupé he sees, and tells the driver to go to the Grand Central Depot, but here the trouble commences. The driver remembers that he has an engagement at 3½ o'clock; another is tried, who says his horse is too tired; and then a third, who says "he ain't a going to go no such distance for $2." This has happened several times to me, and I have no doubt many of your readers have been in the same fix. Now the question is what are they there for? Of course they prefer driving to the foot of Harrison-street, or some short distance, and coming back in time for another fare. Nor is this all, there is a constant question as to what the fare is, the list of fares which one may occasionally see in about one cab out of twenty is extremely old and consequently of very little use. We see by it that at some remote period, when there were certainly no such things as one-horse cabs in New-York, that one passenger could be taken to the "New Almshouses" and back for $2, if my memory serves me right. Does any one know where the New Alms-houses are situated? I confess my ignorance, and I have frequently inquired from friends and find them just as much in the dark. Supposing one found out the exact position of these Alms-houses, you would be no better off, for the rules and regulations do not state what point you may start from. Cannot you use your influence and get a new set of rules printed, and, if possible, a reduction of fares, which, at present, are beyond all reason; and when there is a reform made, it is to be hoped that those who use coupés and carriages will stand up for their rights, and not pay a dollar or so more sooner than have a dispute with the driver. I remain, dear Sir, yours, respectfully, J. G.

TRAVELERS' CLUB, Monday, July 22, 1872.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Ratification Meeting at Erie—Gatherings Elsewhere.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

ERIE, Penn., Saturday, July 20, 1872.

A great degree of interest is already manifested in the political campaign in some parts of Pennsylvania. This is so especially in Erie County. The largest and most enthusiastic political gathering ever witnessed in the City of Erie was held on the Public Square on Wednesday evening. From four to five thousand persons were present, who were addressed with great effect by Hon. H. B. Swepe, Hon. G. W. Scofield and Hon. Geo. V. Lawrence. On the next evening not less than five hundred citizens of North-east and vicinity assembled in that place, and were spoken to at length by Hon. G. W. Scofield, who discussed with masterly ability the issues involved in the contest, commanding an attentive hearing and producing a deep impression. On Friday evening Messrs. Scofield and Curtis addressed a meeting in Girard, the hall of that village being well filled on the occasion.

Other metings are projected—among them, one at Connersville, Crawford County, for which great preparations are making, and which, by special request, will be addressed by Hon. G. W. Scofield. Mr. Scofield is pressed by invitations from every quarter, and by his clear, able and convincing method of presenting and discussing public questions, doing a great deal of good. * * *

The City Finances.

The weekly exhibit of the City Chamberlain and County Treasury shows the present condition of the City finances to be:

	Receipts.	Payments.
City Treasury	$108,826 49	$456,720 61
Sinking Fund redemption	17,938 32	......
Sinking Fund interest	95,521 27	......
Interest on City stocks	......	3,570 00
Board of Apportionment	5,345 10	......
Interest on City and County stocks, gold	17,787 24	12,075 00
County Treasury	250 42	46,469 95
Total	$245,648 84	$518,775 56
Balances.	July 13.	July 20.
City Treasury	$6,023,862 55	$5,675,963 43
Sinking Fund redemption	473,526 09	491,464 41
Sinking Fund interest	612,593 53	708,114 80
Interest on City stocks	48,630 66	45,120 66
Board of Apportionment	252,409 57	257,754 67
County Treasury	491,296 28	445,075 75
Total	$7,902,317 68	$7,623,498 72
Dr., balance on account of interest on City and County stocks, gold	7,769 56	2,377 32
Total	$7,894,548 12	$7,621,121 40

Board of Assistant Aldermen.

The Board of Assistant Aldermen met yesterday, Otis T. Hall, President, in the chair, and the following members present at roll-call: Messrs. Foley, Stacom, O'Brien, Robinson, Healy, Coddington, Strack, Costelloe, Pinckney, Wade, Littlefield, Simonson, McDonald and Schwartz.

DEFECTIVE DRAINAGE.

Mr. Simonson presented a petition from certain property-owners and tax-payers on Eleventh-avenue, between Fifty-second, Fifty-third and Fifty-fourth streets, complaining of insufficient drainage, which depreciates their property, and renders the locality dangerous to health.

The petition was referred to the appropriate committee.

A resolution to build a sewer over the ground designated, introduced by Mr. Simonson, was laid over.

William H. Kipp was, upon motion of the President, seconded by Mr. Stacom, appointed a City surveyor.

After some further transactions, of no public interest, the Board adjourned.

The City Surveyor's Claims—The Controller to be Sustained.

Argument was had yesterday in Supreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Pratt, on a motion for a mandamus against Controller Green, to compel him to pay William V. Smith $2,000, claimed to be due for surveying done on Oliver, Broome and other streets under direction of the Street Department.

Messrs. John E. Devlin and Mr. Miller, who appeared on behalf of the motion, recited the statute directing the Controller to pay all claims due for salaries which had been duly audited, and stated that this being among the claims actually audited by the Controller himself, there was no reason why it should not be promptly paid.

Mr. Dean, who appeared on behalf of the Controller, contended that the act to which counsel for the motion had referred had been passed with, and even by its terms made, reference to former statutes; that among the statutes so referred to, and with which it was not intended to conflict, was one providing that in all cases of street improvement, the surveyors were to be paid out of the proceeds of assessment bonds, or to be issued against the assessments to be collected; that being thus otherwise provided for, and no proof that this provision had been exhausted, the claim was one on which the Board of Audit was without power to act.

Mr. Devlin, in reply, took the exception that the affidavit of Mr. Storrs, read on the part of the Controller, and setting forth in accordance with the defense, the manner in which this claim must be paid, did not state that the improvement had been properly authorized by the Common Council and properly contracted for, and, therefore, failed to state even by implication that assessment bonds were authorized. That, in fact, these contracts were now before the Board of Contracts for the purpose of having legality conferred on them.

Judge Pratt said if the Controller would submit an affidavit that the improvements were duly authorized and contracted for, he would dismiss the proceeding. Decision reserved.

The Progress of City Evangelization.

From the statement of the Secretary of the New-York City Mission, for July, it appears that the operations of the City Missions are carried on uninterruptedly. The mission chapels are open day and night, and the missionaries are assiduously engaged in their labors. The new Carmel Chapel in the Bowery promises to be a great success. Many young men are being attracted by the reading-room, and large congregations gather and hear the gospel every Sunday evening. A new mission Sabbath-school has been commenced in the Seventh Ward. Street preaching is carried on as usual. The missionaries have been distributing relief through means provided by members of the Executive Committee, and have also shared in the benefits bestowed by the TIMES' Fund for the sick poor. The statistics for the month show the following: There are 37 missionaries, who made 8,643 visits; 8 mission chapels, and 409 meetings; 4 mission churches, 550 communicants; 5 mission Sabbath-schools, and 1,500 children; 8 temperance societies, and 4,000 members; a lodging-house and reading-room for men, having 1,667 readers in the aggregate, and 1,168 lodgings and meals given and 77 strangers assisted. The Treasurer's statement shows a deficit of $4,000 and over.

Arrested for Killing His Brother.

Two brothers, Patrick Donovan, of No. 326 Cherry-street, and Jeremiah Donovan, of No. 244 Cherry-street, went out for a day's pleasure in East New-York on Sunday. While on a road near the Cypress Hills Cemetery, they began throwing an iron ball along the road in play. Patrick Donovan threw the ball and it bounded off a stone and struck Jeremiah in the forehead, knocking him senseless to the ground. He recovered consciousness in a few minutes and came home. There he was taken ill, and it was found that his skull was fractured. The doctor in attendance said he could not possibly recover, and Detective Jarboe, of the Seventh Precinct, arrested Patrick Donovan. The prisoner, on being arraigned before Justice Shandley, at Essex Market, yesterday, was held to await the result of his brother's injuries.

The Result of a Wrestling Match.

Edward Dougherty and Daniel Sullivan, while carousing in a lager-beer saloon, No. 64 Crosby-street, on the 15th inst., engaged in a friendly wrestling match, during which Dougherty was thrown and sustained a rupture of the intestines, from which he died the next day. Sullivan was arrested, and Coroner Young held an inquest yesterday. The prisoner was acquitted of all criminal intent, and was accordingly discharged from custody.

The Cloonan Murder.

Coroner Young held an inquest yesterday in the case of James Cloonan, of No. 330 East Thirty-ninth-street, whose death resulted from a stab-wound of the groin, inflicted by James Finlan, during a fracas in the bar-room at Thirty-ninth-street and Second-avenue, growing out of a dispute about a dog-fight. The details of the affair have already been published in the TIMES. A verdict was rendered against James Finlan, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. Patrick Finlan, a brother of the accused, who had been arrested for complicity in the killing of Cloonan, was discharged.

FRANCE.

Gen. Sherman in Paris—Effect of the Hot Weather—The New Treaty—The Latest Loan.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Wednesday, July 10, 1872.

Yesterday I ran hastily across the court-yard of the Grand Hotel for the purpose of speaking a few words to Gen. Love, of Indiana, and greatly to my surprise, found myself face to face with Gen. Sherman, whom I had last seen five years ago at the Metaire race-course in New-Orleans. Gen. Sherman had just arrived here from Switzerland, and from his tour in Russia and the East, very much sunburnt, but in splendid health. His tall, erect form seemed as lithe and elastic as that of a young man of five and twenty. Not being a natural "interviewer," I can tell you nothing of the trip, except that the General volunteered the information that he had enjoyed it exceedingly, and had been everywhere well received. One surprising part of it was that wherever he went he was sure to find representatives of some New-York newspaper, a fact which gave him a high idea of the enterprise of American journalism. Gen. Sherman's stay here will be a round of dinners and fêtes if he will accept, but I believe he intends to make his excuses as soon as possible.

EFFECT OF THE HOT WEATHER.

The hot weather which has recently burst upon us in all its fury, seems to have cooled the ardor of our hot-headed partisans—a paradox, perhaps, but I can vouch for the result if not for the process. For a long time the city has not been so tranquil. On Sunday the journals were positively dull, and the streets nearly deserted. It was not until late in the evening that the Boulevards showed a respectable crowd, for during the day the bourgeois element had gone en masse to see the *grandes eaux* at Versailles, where all the great fountains were in full play, or to attend one of the village fêtes in the environs of Paris. There are something like fifty small villages in the immediate vicinity of the city, whose particular fêtes fall on Sunday and in the warm days of Summer. Coming in regular sequence, this gives the traveling shopmen and showmen an opportunity for arranging their booths, as at a country fair, and the Parisians a chance to have several "Sundays out" with their wives, babies and next of kin. The acrobats, saltimbanques, jugglers, swings, turn-rounds and organs amuse the little ones immensely as they wander about from booth to booth with their hands full of gingerbread, and if it does not amuse older ones also, the French have a happy faculty of always appearing to be amused. After seeing the sights the families roam about in the fields, eat their lunch upon the turf, gather a few stunted flowers or blades of grass, and return to the city looking very hot, very red and very dusty, but always happy and in good humor.

THE NEW TREATY.

One reason for the present quiet in the journalistic and political world is due to the feelings aroused by the new treaty, which is not openly condemned because it would be unpatriotic to do so, but which satisfies nobody. Even the *Bien Public* has come round to the common ground, and instead of chaunting pæans in favor of the new treaty it puts it upon the ground of painful necessity. This is the truth, by the bye, and every man feels it, but instead of condemning it, as they did the Treaty of Frankfort, the people seem to cherish it because it recalls their misfortune, and gives them a chance to gloat over their sorrows and mishaps. "Sweet are the uses of adversity," particularly when it gives you the opportunity of relating all your wretchedness and of challenging the sympathy of friends. On this ground, I am not sure but the treaty is rather popular than otherwise, and the constant discussion of it might even argue love, on the principle which the French cynic ascribes to woman—first, she loves you for her illusions speedily lost, and then for the wretchedness she causes you. But there is a serious side of the question, which appeals to every reflecting mind. Every one knows that if M. Thiers could have obtained better terms, he certainly would have done so, and that if he failed to get better, it would be useless for any one else to try. M. Thiers used all his influence and all his persuasive abilities upon Count Arnim, and the following is said to have been the Count's *dernier mot*. I cannot vouch for the accuracy of this report, but it is given in several papers not hostile to the Administration:

"We shall not abandon an inch of our territorial guarantees," said the German Envoy, "nor a single stone of Belfort, so long as you are threatened with a crisis which will put the Treaty of Frankfort in jeopardy. But two of the six departments now held by us have no necessary strategical importance for us for the massing of our forces in case of war, and hence we consent to abandon them in exchange for a milliard, but we shall demand it at once."

Even the abandonment of the two departments would have been something if the effective of the German troops had been reduced, but as it was not, this clause aroused the hostility of the departments which would be obliged to bear an increased burden. Looking at the matter seriously, however, I am inclined to think that this was better for France than more liberal terms, for French feelings are very elastic, and anything like a success might have caused a fatal rebound. The treaty has sobered them immensely, and kept them quiet while M. Thiers is working out the financial problem. In this I fancy he has considerable aid from Prince Bismarck, for the President and Count Arnim are nearly always closeted together, and on Sunday they were walking arm in arm in the Park of Louis XIV., while the grand fountains were playing.

THE LATEST LOAN.

The authority for the new loan has been promptly voted, and it is curious to note that the means employed by Baron Haussmann a few years ago for his loan of three hundred millions, so generally condemned in the Empire, have been used in this case. After all Governments are pretty much alike, and all are controlled by circumstances. Every Government is both honest and dishonest—honest in the eyes of its friends, the reverse in the eyes of its enemies. When Baron Haussmann was allowed to treat in the name of the Executive with leading banking-houses for the sum he needed, the opposition declared that the door had been opened to a wholesale plunder of the people, and that the Legislature should never, on any consideration, abdicate its rights to take control of the purse and to verify accounts. The same men who found the system detestable under the Baron find it excellent under M. Thiers, and the Assembly willingly voted to allow him full powers to treat with the Banque de France and with the leading bankers on his own terms, or on the best terms he can get. The loan is nominally three milliards—an enormous sum to raise at this time—but a separate clause authorizes the Government to carry it as far beyond that figure as necessary, in order to provide for the interest of 1871-2, the cost of keeping the German troops, the deficit caused by the rate of discount and certain deficit in the Budget. I do not know exactly, but, I believe, this will require four milliards at least; but not to frighten everybody out of investing it was put out in that way. My reason for thinking so is that M. Thiers desires to pay the Bank of France the money already borrowed of it, in order to be able to borrow again for any emergency. Well, at this time, the Government owes the Bank 1,300,000,000 francs. If this odd billion could be paid it would matter very little about the trifle of three hundred millions, and the Government would feel sure of having on hand, for the transport of troops in case Germany became involved with any other power, the large sum of one and a half billion. The discount is not yet made public, but I should think it must be equal to the rentes, which were issued at, I think, 84.50. As the new loan will bear five per cent. interest, it must be issued at that or all other funds will go down quickly. They have been falling rapidly for some days, I see, probably in anticipation of the loan. There is a report that M. Rothschild offered to take one milliard at 2.50 for five francs of rente, but an English house offered to take a milliard at one franc, and the Baron has been obliged to reduce. However, he will make quite enough by it as it is.

RECENT DEATHS.

Two well-known men have just died, the Duke of Rovigo and Gontran Borys. The former was a newspaper man as well as a Duke, and has written continually since 1848 in various journals. Of late he has been upon the *Figaro*, aiding in making up that curious column or two signed "Masque de Fer." I have already explained, I think, in a previous letter, that the Paris journals have pseudonyms of this sort which belong to the journal, is a part of its property, and cannot be claimed by any one man. This idea sprung from the great popularity gained by "Timothée Trimm" when upon the *Petit Journal*. Timothée made so many friends and gained so large a *clientèle* of readers that his loss threatened to ruin the journal. When M. Millaud found that his popular writer was about to leave him, or was bent upon it, he engaged all the writers he could find able to write in that particular style, and announced in his journal that "Timothée Trimm" was very ill—to ill to write, and that for the moment his department would be filled by "Thomas Grimm." Leo Lespes (T. Trimm) was then engaged in getting up a journal, and he made a great mistake. Instead of writing in the first journal at hand, and extensively advertising the fact, he went on a spree to await the arrangements being made for him, and meantime, the five or six men engaged to fill his place were making the popularity of "Thomas Grimm." The plan succeeded. M. Millaud kept his readers, and Timothée's journal failed in a few weeks' time. Although he has a great faculty for making money, he has an uncommon faculty for spending it, and his business partners were soon obliged to tell him that they could not agree to buy everything on credit, and allow him to spend the income of the paper every night. This gave rise to the proprietorship in pseudonyms, and all the gossippy journals have one or more. The *Gaulois* had to defend its name in a lawsuit, and gained the case. The Duc de Rovigo more frequently wrote under the common signature, but occasionally gave articles signed "Rovigo," or some other *nomme de plume.*

M. Eugene Berthoud, better known as "Gontran Borys," was a novelist of a somewhat flaming type, like *feu* Ponson du Terrail, or the Comtesse Dash. He began by a novel which attracted a good deal of attention at the time, called *Un Baiser Mortel*. After this first success, he was engaged to write a romance of adventures for the *Figaro*, and ever since that period, some ten or twelve years ago, his name has been constantly before the public as a *feuilletonist*. Most of his stories, or some of them, at least, appeared in book form, after having done duty at the bottom of the daily papers, at the rate of about a hundred lines a day, the usual mode of giving French readers their romantic agony long drawn out. Gontran Borys was a great favorite with certain classes—intelligent chamber-maids particularly—on account of his brilliant imagination. He could paint a Duchesse or Marquise to perfection, they thought, and could enter into their private affections and reflections as easily as into the mysteries of their gorgeous toilettes. He was a man of rather brilliant talents, but I fear they ran to waste. M. Berthoud died at the age of thirty-five; the Duc de Rovigo was fifty-six—a handsome, aristocratic man, with a finely cultivated taste. ASHBY.

DRESSED MEATS.

Their Distinctive Differences—The Supply and Demand Compared—Facts as to Qualities and Prices.

In the City of New-York, for the supply of whose wholesale and retail markets from 8,000 to 9,000 cattle, 3,000 calves and about 26,000 sheep and lambs are slaughtered weekly, and from which Brooklyn and the larger villages of Long Island, Staten Island, Jersey City, Hoboken, Newark, Newburg, Haverstraw and all of Westchester County receive their main supply of dressed meats—any information as to the various localities from which these vast droves are obtained, and the various peculiarities of the meats produced, is not only of marked interest to the general reader, but also of real value to the retail dealer and to the multitude who buy and consume what the dealer offers for sale.

There is nothing in relation to edibles more commonly declared, nor, perhaps, more generally believed, than that American meats are greatly inferior to those consumed, not, perhaps, in all of Europe, but certainly in Great Britain. There is a stereotyped phrase to that effect, and almost every person of the poorer class who comes to our shores from that country repeats it, and vouches for its truthfulness, as soon as they have been on American diet for from one to three months. The reason is not far to seek. A healthful person is never more apt to have a high opinion of even a somewhat inferior quality of meat as when it is seldom found upon his table, nor is there any time at which people so strongly incline to speak disparagingly of an excellent article of food as when they have been surfeited with it. The former is the case with the laboring class in Great Britain, and the latter is really the condition with the mass of mechanics and laborers here.

We may put this to the test by taking the estimates of the populations and their average consumption in London and suburbs and in New-York and its suburbs. In this we have the declaration of very intelligent and respectable wholesale dealers in Washington Market, and who have had much experience both of the London supply and demand and those of the City of New-York. They say that a careful examination of the trade reports of sales and consumption, published here and in England, show that 900,000 of population here buy and consume more meat than nearly 4,000,000 of population in and on the outskirts of London. To the mass of the people of Great Britain meat is comparatively a rarity.

It is a recognized fact that in London, what are here considered the coarser and less desirable pieces of meat, bring, as compared with the better cuts, a very much higher price than the same do here. There the plate and other inferior pieces are sold, usually, at from eight to nine pence, sterling, per pound, while the loin and other choice pieces command only ten pence and eleven pence, and, in rare cases, twelve pence per pound; while here the plates and other pieces of similar range as to quality seldom cost more than from five to six cents, even when the better portions sell readily at from twenty-five to thirty-two cents per pound. And at the low price named there is so little demand for them that the dealers send them to the curing establishments, where they sell at about five cents per pound. When cured, these inferior pieces are nearly all put away for use by the crews of ships, and the gangs of men employed in the construction of railway-beds.

The facts are that in this country there is a vast range of cattle-growing territory to draw from—sections differing greatly in climate and the quality of water obtainable; in the kinds of food in use, and in the breed of stock. In Great Britain the food for cattle is grass, hay and turnips, while here, in nearly all the States from which the better qualities of meats are obtained, corn is supplied to the cattle instead of turnips, and while the meat may not be so juicy as that which has been turnip-fed, it is certainly more substantial, fully as tender, and more richly flavored.

In the Winter season, when considerable quantities of our best meats are sent to the Southern States, to the West India Islands, and particularly to Bermuda, the consumers who have had occasion to judge of foreign meats in their most favorable condition, have a strongly marked preference for those obtained from this market. It is readily acknowledged however, that we have meats from several of the States that are as inferior to those of Great Britain as they are to those of more favored portions of our territory.

Meat received from Texas is reputed to be the coarsest in fibre, and otherwise much inferior to any other meat in the market. The causes assigned for this inferiority are that the cattle are allowed to run wild until wanted for slaughtering, and that they obtain but little food other than the wild grasses of the State, and often suffer from scarcity of water. It is held, however, that as soon as more care, or rather some care, shall have been taken in breeding, and the growing of grain for fodder more prevalent, we shall have an excellent quality and a superabundant quantity of meat from the Texas plains. These improvements, however, are the work of the future.

The best quality of meat which now reaches this market comes from Illinois, Missouri and Kansas; though elsewhere to the westward, where corn is abundant and cheap, the quality is very fine. There are some good cattle brought from Kentucky, but of late years the corn of that State has been so largely used in the manufacture of whisky that the cattle trade, and also the quality of some of the meat, have deteriorated.

From the Middle, Southern and New-England States, the number of cattle raised is comparatively small; the quality, however, is desirable, and the meat commands good prices. But grain in these States holds too high a price to be profitably used as feed; we have, therefore, to depend upon the West at present, and shall soon, perhaps, have to look to the South for our main supply.

Among the errors which tend to reduce the quality and price of meats in our markets is the prevalent custom of slaughtering cattle when from two to three years old. Though, of course, as tender at the ages named as at any subsequent time, the flesh is not, as the dealers term it, fully ripened, and is not so nutritious, nor is it as finely flavored as at four or five years old. Five years is claimed the best age at which cattle can be prepared for food. At that age a carefully-raised Durham bullock is pronounced the best meat that goes to our tables. There are large quantities, however, of what are known as half-grades of the Durham, which, when properly fed and cared for, are also very fine.

In their weight, the cattle designed for the New-York market differ greatly, according to age, kind and the care they have received. Droves range from 900 to 1,800 weight, and in somewhat rare instances, 2,200 weight—the heavier the animal, other conditions being equal, the better the meat is believed to be.

But the great difficulty, and the one which affects all cattle sent to our markets, lies in the cruel method of their transportation. They have long been and still are crammed into badly-constructed cars, in which they cannot, without causing much loss of time, receive sufficient food or water. They become restive, and before reaching their destination many of them are much bruised, and when dressed, large portions of the meat are sometimes found to be totally unfit for use. In very many cases the cattle thus transported by railway lose from ten to thirty per cent. of their value by the journey. The dealers declare that if Mr. Bergh would give his attention to the cruelties inflicted upon cattle during their journey to our markets, he might do more good in a single month than he may otherwise do in a life-time. They anxiously desire that his attention may be effectively called to the matter, and guarantee their assistance in any steps he may take to secure this much-needed reform. They declare they would willingly add a quarter of a cent to the ruling rate for transportation, could such accommodations be obtained as would render it possible to properly feed and water the cattle while on the cars, and prevent their becoming so badly bruised.

If the railway agents were willing, these accommodations could be easily provided. Some time ago there came into use what were called palace cattle-cars, in which cattle could be stalled separately and furnished with all the food and water they needed. These cars gave much satisfaction to the drovers and dealers, for the animals transported in them arrived in healthful condition; but the railway men discovered that it required a longer time to place a drove on board these cars than to run the cattle pell-mell into the others, and the palace-cars were therefore withdrawn. Another movement for reform is now in progress, and it is hoped that, with the aid of Mr. Bergh, it may be successful.

Among dressed meats, mutton and lamb are next to beef of greatest consequence, excepting, perhaps, pork. The quantity of veal used here is comparatively small. The facts touching the number of sheep sent to this market are somewhat strange, and will, no doubt, surprise those whose favorite meat is mutton. It is declared by the dealers that the supply is not governed by the demand, but depends, to a surprising extent, upon the price of wool. When the price of wool is low, sheep are sent on freely, but when it is high they are retained by the growers, and held over for the production of fleeces. To so great an extent is the market affected by this cause, that while the weekly average of arrivals during 1870 was nearly 50,000, last year it was only about 26,000, and it is not believed that during the present year the average will very largely exceed 12,000. The decrease, the larger dealers say, is entirely caused by the increase in the market price of wool.

Of the number actually received, however, the finest come from Canada, and the credited reason is that in Canada the favored breeds are the Lester and the Cotswold, which are acknowledged to be the best for the table. There are comparatively few sheep of these breeds on this continent, and the main supply is of other varieties. The receipts from Canada come in from early in September and continue until the following January, when the supply is stopped until the following September.

It is from Ohio that the largest number of sheep are received. The variety dominant there is a mixture, so called, of the native and the merino, and is of very good quality. From Kentucky there are a few very fine sheep received, though they are not of so pure a breed, nor are they considered so fine as those received from Canada. The receipts from Kentucky are mainly during the Winter season.

From Michigan there are a very large number received during both Fall and Winter, and though they partake more of the merino variety than those from Ohio, they are lighter and not so good in quality. Indiana furnishes us with the very common native variety, which is generally poor and rates as the most inferior coming to the market. Illinois furnishes a better variety than Indiana, and so does Iowa, but both are nearly allied to the native stock, and are coarse and not well flavored. The sheep sent here from the agricultural portions of this State are of fine quality; but they are mainly bred elsewhere, and are only brought here to be prepared for the market.

During the Spring and Summer nearly all the supply comes from Ohio and Illinois, and, for the season, are considered very good. During the Fall and Winter the sources of supply are Canada, New-York, Michigan, Iowa and Kentucky. From New-England there are only between 3,000 and 4,000 received, and they arrive usually during the month of April.

Spring lamb comes to us mainly from New-Jersey, Maryland and Delaware, and it comes at a very high price. Summer and Autumn lambs come mainly from this State and Kentucky, the other States furnishing very few. In quality, lambs of the several varieties are not so accurately judged of as are the several kinds of mutton and beef. The earliest in Spring are always the most highly appreciated, though they are not always the best. Those from New-Jersey rate the highest, for there they grow the most rapidly; but populated as is New-Jersey, there is little space in which sheep-growing can be followed with profit, and consequently but few are raised.

In comparison with the mutton of England it is acknowledged by the larger dealers that, with rare exceptions, the English is the best. In England the sheep are not allowed to roam as they do in this country, and it is held that our sheep are not sufficiently hardy to thrive under the climatic conditions which obtain in Canada and the northern and western portions of the United States.

Concerning the difference in the habit of our people in purchasing, as compared with those of England, the dealers give the same peculiarities which are named in relation to the purchase of beef. The mass of the people here call for the more costly pieces, while the inferior portions are left unsold. A very heavy dealer informed the writer that while all over Great Britain every eatable portion of a sheep sold readily, here the breast is often without a market, and the heads, which elsewhere are a regular article of sale, he has not been able to give away, and has been forced to carry them to the refuse grounds at his own expense. The truth is that the people here have a surfeit of beef and mutton, and the result is a very large waste of really nutricious food. A little more economy with the mass of buyers would result in a saving to them of much money, which might be used for the purchase of a variety of comforts, and even desirable luxuries, which, as it is, they are almost entirely without.

A Farmers' War in Japan.

The *Japan Gazette* of May 20, says: "On the morning of the 10th day of this month, at the villages of Hasa-yama-mura and Kawamamura, all the farmers suddenly rose, variously armed, and giving the alarm for fight by beating drums and blowing shells. Having assembled, they marched in a body to the next village, Gizodo-mura, and compelled the people there to join them, and those who hesitated they killed—(the account says burnt alive.) They then proceeded to the next village, Vantanabemura, and did the same. The officials of Nii-gata Ken now attempted, but without success, to stop the farmers, who continued their march to Hiebigo, and leaving here their forces amounted to many thousands, (the report says 30,000,) all bearing weapons. There were five or six leaders who assumed the names of old warriors, styled themselves by titles of high rank, and were dressed in the old warriors' dress and armed with long swords. It was said they were going to the foreign quarters to murder any foreigners they could find. The Governor of Nii-gata immediately sent all the troops and yakunins to protect foreigners; but up to the departure of the mail courier, none of the farmers had approached the foreign settlement. The dispatch says that the Governor's opinion is that the farmers are discontented with the Government for imposing a certain tax for the purpose of making a canal. But this is only an opinion—not an ascertained fact."

Serious Riot in China.

The North-China *Herald* has following: "There has been a serious riot in Chinkeang, arising out of the prejudices of the Chinese in regard to the Catholic orphanages. A number of children were being transferred from Yangehow to an orphanage at Santu. In passing along the canal, past Chinkeang, the boat grounded off one of the city gates. Some one raised the cry of 'Kidnappers,' and a mob collected, bound the boatmen and took charge of the children. Père Passa appealed to the Foreign Consuls for aid; but, without waiting for their action, went on to the Hsien's Yamên. News that he was inside got abroad, and a mob collected there also; the Magistrate protected him and went out to pacify the mob; he succeeded in leading them off, and then gave them the slip to get back to his Yamên, when the mob turned their attention to one of his clerk's houses, and looted it. The military, however, had been summoned by this time, and order was restored. The boatmen are now detained, for their own protection, in the Magistrate's Yamên, and the children have been placed in some Chinese orphanages. People are still muttering, but no further disturbance is apprehended."

Contagious Diseases.

The following is a comparative statement of the contagious diseases in this City for the past two weeks:

Week ending July 13—Small-pox, 32; typhus fever, 1; typhoid fever, 8; scarlatina, 34; measles, 25; diphtheria, 7.

Week ending July 20—Small-pox, 8; typhus fever, 2; typhoid fever, 7; scarlatina, 27; measles, 48; diphtheria, 5.

Increase—Typhus fever, 1; measles, 23. Decrease—Small-pox, 24; typhoid fever, 1; scarlatina, 7; diphtheria, 2.

A Supposed Suicide.

The remains of the man found on Sunday, floating in the water at the foot of Rivington-street, have been identified as those of Charles Zimmerman, aged thirty-five, the proprietor of a lager-beer saloon at No. 1,237 Second-avenue. The deceased left his home on Thursday evening, in a very despondent frame of mind, owing to the fact that the party from whom he had purchased his saloon having announced his intention of opening a rival establishment in the same neighborhood. He is supposed to have on that account committed suicide.

A Brutal Husband.

On Friday last Patrick J. Carroll, residing at No. 89 Hudson-street, assaulted his wife, and kicked her most brutally in the side. The woman was well advanced in pregnancy, and from the violence a mis-carriage occurred on Sunday night. Carroll removed the body of the dead infant from the house and left it at the bulkhead at the foot of King-street, North River, where it was found by the Police. Carroll was arrested, and his wife was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

BRAZIL.

Trouble with the Argentine Government—Sailing of the Russian Fleet from Rio.

From Our Own Correspondent.

RIO DE JANIERO, Tuesday, June 25, 1872.

The affront offered by the Argentine Government to this Government in the note of Secretary of State Don Tejedor, is still the topic that moves the indignation and eloquence of Brazilian writers.

I have little to add in the way of fact beyond what was expressed in my letter of the 18th inst.

Mitre has not yet appeared, though two days ago the journals reported that subordinate members of the new mission had been appointed and would soon arrive.

I think the Government has toned down considerably since the beginning of the excitement. Judging from the tone of its organs, it might do anything, from a refusal to receive Mitre up to an immediate declaration of war. Now it seems to be disposed to take some such ground as this—ask the Argentine Government to withdraw the note, lest the old friendly relations be impaired.

The attitude of Uruguay is one of professed neutrality in the pending struggle, though its sympathy is with the Argentines.

The three iron clads for which the Argentine Congress voted $2,600,000 have been ordered from the United States.

The Argentines are evidently preparing for work, for we read of large quantities of arms arriving at Buenos Ayres, and their battalions are said to be forming. In this latitude, however, where the people become so easily excited, and talk so frantically about the most ordinary of matters, one is apt to be deceived by appearances. I can hardly think that these people are going to war now, however so much they may hate each other. Some of the Argentine chiefs openly confess that they are not ready, and as to the Brazilians, considering the present condition of their labor, and the vast debt already saddled upon the nation by the Paraguayan War, I am certain that the people, notwithstanding the fierce talk of the journals, dread the very thought of it.

There is anxiety in the public mind, however, and commercial men look sober. The Government preserves a studied silence, and it is this absolute ignorance of what the Government intends doing that makes the affair look bad.

The note of Tejedor was dated April 27; must have reached here by the 3d of May, and so was in Government hands at the opening of the Chambers on that date. And yet five weeks passed by before the country knew that any such note had been written, and then knew it only because the Argentine Government saw fit to publish it at Buenos Ayres. Of course it was immediately translated from the Spanish into Portuguese, and came out in the Rio papers. Then the hubbub commenced.

Where it will end I cannot pretend to say, but it seems to me that there is trouble ahead. On June 3 an elegant breakfast was given by the Russian Grand Duke Alexis to the Emperor and Court, on board the Russian Admiral's Flag-ship. Heads of Diplomatic Missions were also present, and it was observed that the American Minister occupied the seat of honor next to the Russian Envoy.

The Russian Fleet set sail on the 9th inst.

TIRADENTES.

The Yellow Fever at Pernambuco.

From the Boston Traveller, July 20.

The whale-ship Coral, Capt. Potter, from the Pacific Ocean, now at New-Bedford, touched at Pernambuco, June 14, for provisions, and on account of finding five men (stowaways) on board after being ten days from the Bay of Islands. The yellow fever was prevailing very severely at Pernambuco. The crews of the shipping had suffered fearfully from its effects; the captains and crews of two vessels had all died, and vessels were laid up, consignees waiting orders from their owners. The mail-steamer from New-York arrived on the 14th. Received and have on board United States mail from Pernambuco. June 18, crossed the equator in longitude 37 west; had strong north-east trades to latitude 23, from thence home light winds and calms.

Brown and Toombs.

The Georgia papers are publishing a very spicy correspondence which is being carried on between Ex-Gov. Brown and Robert Toombs with occasional assistance from other parties. In his latest letter Toombs calls Brown a poltroon, and Brown, in his rejoinder, says that he was called upon by a friend of Toombs' to know if his Church relations were such as to allow his recognizing the code. Brown replied that Toombs had nothing to do with his Church relations, and if he desired to find out whether he recognized the code, let him send a note over his own signature and he would answer that he *did*. Brown says a note failed to come, and the next he heard of Toombs was his letter in the papers from his home in Washington accusing him of cowardice. Brown asks the public to judge who is the poltroon, and there the quarrel rested at the latest date.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—Held by Pratt, J.—Court opens at 10½. Calendar called at 12 M.—3, Whitlock vs. McDonald et al.; 67, Tucker vs. French; 86, Brown vs. Moller; 114, Whitney vs. Mayer.

DECISIONS.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 22.

By Judge Monell.

Andrew Dougherty *vs.* William Dixon et al.; order granted.

Thomas Carraher *vs.* Patrick Carraher; order granted.

Joseph F. Joy *vs.* Pomeroy P. Dickinson; order granted.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM—JULY 22.

By Judge Larremore.

Keyser *vs.* Sherlock; Eagleson *vs.* Spratt; Stevens *vs.* Hindhaugh; Romberg *vs.* Bloss; Romberg *vs.* Davis; motions granted.

Smith *vs.* Maher; motion denied, with $10 costs to defendant.

Tomlinson *vs.* Cox; order granted dismissing appeal, with $10 costs.

Smedberg *vs.* Page; judgment of foreclosure and sale; allowance of two and a half per cent.

The Citizens Insurance Company *vs.* Kelly et al. (Nos. 1 and 2); order directing sale of mortgaged premises.

In the matter of Wilhelmina Weber; order confirming special guardian's final report.

In the matter of the petition of Amelia Norton; reference ordered to Robert E. Robinson, Esq., to take proof of facts and report.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—JULY 22.

Before Judge Pratt.

NON-ADMISSION TO PRACTICE AS A DEFENSE TO SUIT FOR ATTORNEY'S FEES.

Harland and Rollins vs. *Christian H. Lilienthal.*—This was an action by Messrs. Harland and Rollins, attorneys, to recover a balance due by defendant for legal services, amounting to $7,500. The services were rendered in the United States Court for the Southern District of New-York in relation to the seizure of a quantity of tobacco under the Internal Revenue laws. The defense set up was that plaintiffs were not admitted as practicing attorneys in the United States Courts, in which the services were rendered, and, therefore, not entitled to recover for such services. The case was referred to Mr. M. F. Dowley to hear testimony and report thereon, with his opinion. The testimony showed that at the time of the retaining of the plaintiffs by the defendant one of the plaintiffs, Mr. Rollins, was actually admitted to practice in the Federal Courts. The other plaintiff, Mr. Harland, the partner of Mr. Rollins, though a member of the Connecticut State Courts, of the Courts of this State, and entitled to admission to practice in the Federal Courts, had, inadvertently, omitted to make his formal application in the latter to be sworn in, notwithstanding he had practiced therein without objection. The referee, in his report, while admitting his inability to find any similar case which had come before the Courts of the United States, holds, in conformity with an English decision in the case of Arden et al. *vs.* Tucker, (4 Barn. and Adol 815.) that the action can be maintained; that one of the partners being an attorney of the Court, he had a right to employ assistance in the preparation of the case, and in this respect, his partner, who was not an attorney of the Court, might be reasonably regarded as acting in the character of a clerk; that even if neither plaintiffs were attorneys of the Federal Court, they had a right to contract with the defendant for the services, and then employ another attorney to appear in Court for them. The referee, therefore, reported the whole amount claimed to be due with interest, and the Court has confirmed the report.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 22—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅝ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862s, 91⅞; 1865s, old, 92⅞; 1867s, 91⅞; 10-40s, 89⅞.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 92⅝ for money, and 92⅝@92¾ for the account. American securities unchanged.

Evening.—Linseed-oil, £38 10s.@£38 15s. ₱ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 35s. 6d. ₱ cwt.

PARIS, July 22—A. M.—Rentes opened at 54f. 42c.

Noon.—Rentes 54f. 60c.

P. M.—Rentes closed at 54f. 47c.

LIVERPOOL, July 22—11 A. M.—Cotton—The market opened dull. Middling Uplands, 10⅜d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅝d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. Provisions—Cheese, 54s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

1½ P. M.—Cotton—The market is irregular. Middling Uplands, 10⅛d.; Middling Orleans, 10⅜d. The sales of the day are now estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation.

2 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is quiet. Provisions—Beef, 63s. ₱ bbl. for prime Mess. Cheese, 55s. ₱ cwt. for the best grades of American fine.

5 P. M.—Cotton—The market closed unchanged. The sales of the day have been 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for export and speculation. Breadstuffs—Corn, 26s. 9d. ₱ quarter.

ANTWERP, July 22.—Petroleum 46f. ₱ bbl. for fine pale American.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—July 22.

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10¼ P. M.

$2,500 United States 5-20 Coupons, '67..........115⅛

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

500 Pac. Mail S. S. Co. 77⅝	200 Erie Railroad..... 52⅛
600 do.........b3. 77⅝	400 do.......... 52⅛
200 do.........s3. 77⅝	100 do..........c. 52⅛
500 do.........b3. 77⅝	200 do.........s3. 52⅛
900 do.........s3. 77⅝	300 do.......... 52⅛
100 do.........b3. 77⅝	200 do.......... 52⅛
100 do.........s3. 77⅝	700 do.........b3. 53
300 West U. Tel...... 75½	1300 do.......... 53
100 do.........b3. 75½	200 do.........b3. 53⅛
200 do.........s3. 75⅝	100 Lake Shore....b3. 93
1600 Erie Railroad.... 52⅝	100 do.........s10. 92⅞
200 do.........s10. 52⅛	100 Tol. & Wabash... 76⅛
300 do.......... 52⅝	1900 do.........b3. 76½
400 do.........s3. 52⅞	300 Ohio & Miss...... 46⅛
500 do.......... 52⅝	500 do.......... 46

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$5,000 S. Car. 6s, new, Jan. & July.. 30	10 Mich. Cen. R......116¼
5,000 do.........b3. 30⅛	1200 Un. Pac R..b. c. 38
3,000 do.......... 30⅛	300 do.........s3. 38
3,000 do.........b3. 30⅞	200 do.........b3. 38
2,000 do...bet. call. 31	200 Erie Railroad.. s3. 53⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s.......... 94⅛	100 do..........c. 53⅛
2,000 Va. 6s, old...... 44⅛	100 do...b. c..b3. 53⅛
5,000 Erie 4th......b3. 96	400 do.......... 53⅛
20,000 U. S., con., reg.100⅛	300 do.......... 53
5,000 Pac. 7s, guar. by Mo.......... 99	300 do.........s3. 53⅛
5,000 Un.Pac. 10s,inc. 87½	3000 do.......... 53⅛
1,000 Del..L. & W.1st.101	200 do.........s3. 53⅛
15,000 M. & Essex 1st.107	200 do.......... 53⅜
1,000 Chi. & Alt., inc. 98	100 do.........b3. 53½
13,000 P., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d..........100⅛	100 do.........s3. 53⅜
2,000 Mil. & St. P. 2d. 88	600 do.......... 53½
1,000 C.,C. & I. C. 1st. 93	200 do.........s3. 53⅛
1,000 Tol. & Wab. 1st.100	400 do.......... 53⅝
5,000 C. F. & Min. 1st. 88	1000 do.......... 53½
10 Bank St. of N. Y..110	600 do.......... 53⅜
50 Bk. of Commerce.117½	200 do.......... 53⅛
100 Con. Coal.......... 44⅜	900 do.......... 53⅛
100 W.-F. Ex....b. c. 88½	100 Panama R...b. c.118⅝
100 N. Y. Cen. & H... 97⅞	500 C.& N.W..b. c..c. 74⅛
200 do...b. c..b3. 98	600 do.........s3. 74⅛
400 do.......... 97⅞	300 do.......... 74⅛
150 C. & Pitts.. guar.. 91⅜	400 do..........c. 74⅝
250 do.......... 92	200 do.........b3. 74⅝
140 do..bet. call. 91⅜	12 N. J. Cen. R..b. c.107⅞
500 P. M. S.S.Co..b.c. 77½	100 Chi. & R. I...b. c.111⅝
100 do.......... 77⅝	25 do..........112
500 do.......... 77⅛	100 do..........111⅜
200 do.........b3. 77⅜	200 Mil. & St.P. R.b3. 56
100 do.........s3. 77⅛	100 do..b. c..b3. 56
600 do.......... 77⅛	100 do.......... 55¾
600 do.......... 77⅛	100 do.......... 55⅝
1600 do.......... 77⅛	100 do.........b3. 55¾
500 do.........b3. 77⅜	1600 Tol., W. & W. R., bet. call...b3. 76⅛
200 do.........s30. 76⅞	500 do.......... 76⅛
100 do.........s3. 77⅛	100 do..........c. 76½
700 do.......... 77⅛	100 do.......... 76⅝
800 do.......... 77⅛	100 H. & St. Jo..b. c. 39
200 do.........s3. 77⅜	100 Del., L. & W. R...105⅜
100 do.........b3. 77½	50 do..........105¾
300 do.......... 77½	200 do..bet. call.105½
100 do.......... 77⅝	500 Ohio & Miss. R... 46
200 do.........s3. 77⅜	1300 do..bet. call. 46⅛
1100 do.......... 77⅜	100 C., C. & I. Cen. R. 35⅝
200 do.........s60. 77⅛	100 do..bet. call. 35⅝
200 do.......... 77⅜	500 do.......... 35½
800 do.......... 78	7 Cen. Nat. Bank..100⅛
	50 W. U. Tel....b. c. 75⅛
	11,000 Gt. W. 1st, '88.... 99

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12¼ AND 2¼ P. M.

$6,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..113⅜	$4,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68.115⅛
500 U. S. 6s, R.. '81.115⅛	5,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.112⅞
30,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.115⅛	

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12½ P. M.

20,000 S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.......... 31	600 Erie Railroad..... 53⅛
300 Pacific Mail....... 78	800 do.......... 53⅛
100 do.........s3. 78	40 Lake Shore R..... 93⅛
100 do.......... 77⅞	100 Panama Railroad.118⅝
100 do.........b3. 78	100 do..........c.119
400 do.......... 78	100 North-west....s30. 74⅛
100 do.......... 77⅞	1200 do.........b3. 74⅛
200 do.........b3. 77⅞	100 Toledo & Wab. R. 76⅝
100 do.........s3. 77⅞	300 Ohio & Miss. Pref. 75
100 N. Y. C. & Hud... 98	300 C., C. & I. C. R... 35⅛

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$1,000 Virginia 6s, old. 44⅛	64 Mich. Cen..bet. c.116⅛
1,000 Va. 6s, Consol.. 51	100 N. Y. C. & H.b. c. 97⅞
1,000 Tenn. 6s, old.... 72⅛	100 do.......... 98
2,000 Cen. P. Gold bs 101⅛	50 Erie Railroad Pf.. 75
1,000 O.& M.Con.S.F. 97	100 Panama Railroad.119
100 West. Union Tel.. 75⅝	600 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 74⅛
100 do...bet. call. 75⅛	100 do.........b3. 74⅛
100 Am. M. U. Ex.b.c. 74½	500 do.........b3. 74⅛
200 Pacific Mail.bet. c. 77⅛	600 do.........s3. 74⅛
400 do.......... 78	300 do.........b3. 74⅛
200 do.......... 77⅞	2000 do.......... 74⅜
100 do.......... 77⅜	100 N. J. Cen. R......107⅛
100 do.........b3. 77⅞	200 T., W. & W..b. c. 76⅝
200 do.......... 77⅞	100 Mil. & St. Paul R. 55⅞
500 do.......... 78	100 do..bet. call. 55⅞
400 do.......... 77⅞	100 do.......... 55⅝
100 Erie R...bet. call. 53⅛	100 H. & St. Joseph.. 39⅛
500 do.......... 53	100 do.......... 39
100 do..........c. 53⅛	400 Ohio & M..bet. c. 46⅛
500 do.......... 53⅛	200 do.......... 46⅛
700 do.......... 53⅛	200 C.,C. & Ind. C.b.c. 35⅛
500 do.......... 53⅛	

MONDAY, July 22—P. M.

The Gold market today ranged between 114⅛ and 114⅜, the quotation 114⅜@114⅜ fairly representing the average of transactions. It was impossible to get up any excitement in the Gold-room, even by the help of talk about the French Loan and possible further advance on the Bank of England rate. The terms of the Loan are now known; 3,000,000,000 francs, the equivalent of $600,000,000, at 84½ ℔ cent., 14½ ℔ cent. to be paid at first and 3½ ℔ cent. monthly thereafter for twenty months. This spreads the operation over a long time, until April, 1874, and the disturbance caused by the preparations for the first installment seems in good measure already quieted. The price of Consols is better, a recent decline of ½ ℔ cent. being fully regained, and our Bonds look firmer in London, though with no change in the asking price. Sterling Exchange has not altered in character: Sixty-day bills are for sale at 109⅜, while sight drafts are steady at 110⅜@110⅜.

The Public Funds have been steady throughout the day, with a minimum of business. The 1867s are 115⅛ bid, 112⅞ for Ten-forties, and 113⅜ for the New Five ℔ cents.

The Stock market is still far from animated, but the recent favorites continue strong, and the inquiry is spreading. Pacific Mail has established a further improvement, selling at 77⅛@78@77⅞@78⅛ from first to last of the day. Panama is strong, 119 being paid and bid for it. Erie, under better reports from London, is over one ℔ cent. higher; after closing at 52 on Saturday, it opened at 52⅞, sold in the middle of the day as high as 53⅝, fell back to 53, and rallied to 53⅛ at the close of the market. Erie Preferred was also stronger, 75 sale and bid. The North-western speculation was strong; sales at 74⅛@74⅜@74⅛, with 91½ bid for the Preferred stock. Very little was done in the other speculative railroads, at steady figures, and Western Union Telegraph was not more than steady. The price of Wabash is advanced to 76⅝, against 76⅜ on Saturday, but it hardly excites general attention.

In State Bonds, Tennessees are conspicuously weak, offered at 73; while the New South Carolinas (January and July issue) have advanced 1½ ℔ cent., selling at 31½ after the afternoon call. The Pacific Railroad Bonds are steady; 101⅞ bid for Centrals, and 90 for Union Firsts.

Money on call loans was as usual the past few days; 3 ℔ cent. in the morning, 2½ in the later part of business hours.

The Bonds of Cook County, Illinois, (in which Chicago is situated,) have been issued to the amount of $3,096,000, and can be increased only to 5 ℔ cent. upon the County valuation, which is under $94,000,000. There remains, therefore, about $1,500,000 unissued, and, after some have been placed in Chicago, a limited amount of the new issue is now offered by Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., in their advertisement elsewhere, at par and interest.

After the Second Board of the Exchange the following quotations were made as against the last figures of Saturday afternoon:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 22.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States New 5s	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. 5-20s, '65, May and Nov.	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. 5-20s, '67, Jan. & July, xd.	115⅛	115⅛
American Gold	114⅜	114⅜
Bills on London, 60 days	109⅜	109⅜
N. Y. Central and Hudson	98	97⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	111⅛	111⅛
North-west Common	74⅛	74⅛
Pacific Mail	77⅛	78⅛
St. Paul Preferred	78⅜	78⅜
St. Paul Common	56	56⅜
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛	46
Western Union Telegraph	75⅛	75⅜
Erie	51⅞	53⅛
Union Pacific	38⅛	38
Lake Shore	92⅛	92⅛
C., C. and Indiana Central	35⅛	35⅛
Missouri, Kansas and Texas	42⅜	42⅜

At the close of the Exchange, at 3 P. M., the market was dull and strong.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 22.

Gold receipts	$486,249 25
Gold payments	327,049 28
Gold balance	39,361,670 61
Currency receipts	339,405 21
Currency payments	546,276 71
Currency balance	7,918,903 65
Customs	496,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℔ ct., reg., '81...113⅛	5-20 coup., n. i., '65...114⅝
6 ℔ ct., coup., '81...117⅛	5-20 reg., '67...114⅝
5-20 reg., '62...115⅛	5-20 coup., '67...115⅛
5-20 coup., '62...115⅝	5-20 reg., '68...114⅛
5-20 reg., '64...115⅛	5-20 coup., '68...115
5-20 coup., '64...115⅛	10-40 reg...111⅛
5-20 reg., '65...115⅛	10-40 coup...112⅛
5-20 coup., '65...116	5s, coup., '81...113⅛
5-20 reg., n. i., '65...114⅛	6s, currency...114⅛

And the following for the State Securities:

Virginia 6s, old...... 44⅛	Ark.7,L.R.P.B.&N.O. 43
Virginia 6s, new...... 50	Ark. 7s, M., O. & R.R. 43
Va. 6s, Cons. bds...... 51	Texas 10s, '76...... 87⅛
Va. 6s, Def bds...... 15⅛	Ohio 6s, '75...... 98
Georgia 7s, new...... 88	Ohio 6s, '81......100
N. Car. 6s, old...... 33⅛	Ohio 6s, '86......100
N.Car to N.C.R.R.Co. 41	Kentucky 6s......100
N. Car. 6s, new...... 20	Michigan 6s, '73...... 95
S. Car. 6s...... 54	Michigan 6s, '78...... 95
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.. 30⅞	Michigan 6s, '83...... 95
S. C. 6s, April & Oct.. 27⅛	Michigan 7s, '78......100
S. Car. 7s of '88...... 30	N. Y. Reg. Bounty L.100⅛
Missouri 6s...... 94	N. Y. Coup. B'ty L....106⅛
Connecticut 6s...... 99⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.105⅛
Alabama 8s...... 84	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.105⅛
Ark. 6s, Funded...... 52⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.105⅛

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 22.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, Old	97	..
City 6s, New	101⅛	101¼
Camden and Amboy	126	126⅜
Pennsylvania Central	59	59⅛
Reading	117	117⅛
Lehigh Valley	59⅛	59⅛
Catawissa Preferred	45⅛	45⅝
Philadelphia and Erie	27⅜	27⅞
Northern Central	39	39⅛
Lehigh Navigation	43½	43⅜
Lehigh Gold Loan	92⅜	93

The advertisement of the American Bridge Company appears elsewhere, proposing an increase of the capital of the Company to $1,000,000. Messrs. Marvin Brothers, No. 49 Exchange-place, who are acting as the Company's agents, report that the subscriptions already received to the new shares are from leading railroad men, both at the East and in the West.

The Peter Cooper Fire Insurance Company's Semi-annual Dividend is *Six ℔ cent.*

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company, through its Financial Agents, offers for sale its First Mortgage 7-30 Gold Bonds. They fall due in thirty years, bear 7 3-10 ℔ cent. Gold interest, payable semi-annually, are exempt from United States tax to the holder, and are secured by first and only mortgage on

1. The Railroad, its Right of Way, Franchise, Rolling Stock, and other Property.

2. Its Traffic or Net Earnings.

3. A Government Grant of Land averaging on completion of the road about 23,000 acres per mile of track.

The Road follows what is known as the Valley Route to the Pacific, flanked most of the way by an excellent country, and is assured in advance of a vast and profitable traffic which already awaits its completion. The work of construction is steadily and satisfactorily progressing; the settlement of the adjacent country and the building of towns keep pace with the advance of the road: a large body of the Company's lands is already in market, and the proceeds of sales will constitute a Sinking Fund for the redemption of the Company's Bonds, which are convertible at 110 into the Company's Lands at market prices.

Believing that these Bonds, both in point of safety and profitableness, constitute such a security as judicious investors can approve, we recommend them to the public. Government Bonds and all marketable securities are received in exchange at current quotations, without cost to the investor.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
New-York, Philadelphia and Washington,
Financial Agents Northern Pacific Railroad Company.

☞ THE GREAT MIDLAND RAIL-ROAD

NOW NEARLY COMPLETED.

The remainder of the **FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS**, limited to **$20,000 TO THE MILE** on finished Road, offered, to close out the loan, at par and interest.

The New-Jersey Division of the Road is finished, and trains are now running into Jersey City. From Oswego eastward the road is in successful operation for a long distance. A short gap in the construction of the New-York Division alone prevents running through from New-York to Oswego. Work is progressing on this unfinished section with the utmost energy, and **we hope soon to announce the completion of the entire road of this great Trunk Line from New-York to Oswego.**

These Bonds, in our judgment, possess in a marked degree the elements of

ABSOLUTE SECURITY AND LIBERAL INCOME.

For sale or exchanged for Governments and other securities, at their market value, by

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

☞ ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY'S
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS

Are being absorbed by an increasing demand for them.

Besides being the obligation of a wealthy corporation, composed of men of experience and high-toned commercial integrity, they are secured by a first mortgage on the road, revenues, land grant, franchise and equipments, combined in one mortgage, and are readily negotiable both in the markets of this country and Europe.

A liberal sinking fund provided in the mortgage deed must advance the price upon the closing of the loan. Principal and interest payable in GOLD. Interest at eight (8 p. c.) per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, free of tax. Principal in thirty years. Denominations, $1,000, $500 and $100, Coupons or Registered.

Price 97½ and accrued interest in currency, from Feb. 15, 1872.

Maps, circulars, documents and information furnished.

Trustees—Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York.

The diminished quantity of these Bonds for sale, and the increased demand absorbing them, warrant the belief that they will soon be sought for at an advance considerably above the present subscription price at which they can now be had through the principal banks and bankers throughout the country, and from the undersigned, who unhesitatingly recommend them.

TANNER & CO.,
Bankers, No. 11 Wall-st.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7 PER CENT. GOLD CONVERTIBLE BONDS. (MILWAUKEE EXTENSION.)
We recommend these Bonds as a safe and desirable investment. Price for the present 92½, and interest in currency. HENRY CLEWS & CO., 32 Wall-st.

The Eleventh Ward Homicide.

James Smith, the young man who was shot in the side during a fracas on Sunday night, in front of No. 53 Lewis-street, by Nicholas White, who keeps a liquor-store at the above number, died yesterday morning, at Bellevue Hospital, from the effects of the injury. The deceased was an umbrella-maker, and lived at No. 316 Rivington-street. Before death he identified White as the man who shot him. White claims that Smith drew a knife on him, and that he fired the shot in self-defense. Smith, he stated, belonged to a gang of young ruffians who were in the habit of congregating about his place, annoying and often assaulting him. He had ejected Smith from the place, when the latter rushed at him with a knife, and, believing his life to be in imminent danger, he fired the fatal shot. The friends of Smith say, however, that the deceased gave no provocation for the shooting. White was arrested soon after the occurrence, and is detained to await the result of the inquest, which will be held in a few days.

The Claims of the Irish Newspapers.

Yesterday a deputation representing the Irish newspapers in this City had an interview with Controller Green, respecting their claims against the City and County for advertising, which claims are under the consideration of the Board of Audit. The deputation urged the justice of having these claims paid. The Controller assured them that the amounts were under consideration, and that justice would be done.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 22, 1872.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	43	Leather, sides	2,659
Bees-wax, pkgs	22	Moss, bales	198
Cotton, bales	2,133	Molasses (N.O.) bbls.	478
Cotton-seed, bags	550	Spirits Turp.	314
Copper, cakes	165	Resin, bbls	1,464
Dried Fruit, pkgs	43	Oil-cake, pkgs	175
Eggs, bbls	869	Oil, bbls	95
Flour, bbls	7,811	Cut-meats, pkgs	450
Wheat, bushels	111,280	Grease, pkgs	24
Corn, bushels	355,144	Lard, pkgs	363
Oats, bushels	258,162	Stearine, pkgs	50
Rye, bushels	7,700	Butter, pkgs	1,756
B. E. Peas, bags	44	Cheese, pkgs	6,881
Flax-seed, bags	37	Tallow, pkgs	77
Beans, bbls	4	Pea-nuts, bags	394
Peas, bushels	1,012	Starch, boxes	3,775
Corn-meal, bbls	410	Silver Ore, sacks	237
Corn-meal, bags	449	Sumac, bags	159
Oat-meal, bbls	100	Tobacco, hhds	256
Hemp, bales	4	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	2,780
Hops, bales	10	Whisky, bbls	677
Hides, No.	2,556	Wool, bales	333
Hides, bales	47	Oil, Lub'g. bbls	89

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer Algeria, for Liverpool—154,089 lbs. Cheese, 106,000 lbs. Bacon, 1,351 bags Ore, 12 bales Furs, 1 cask Skins, 30,021 bushels Wheat, 7,700 bushels Corn.

By the bark Nina, for Leith—32,041 bushels Corn.

By the bark Paolo Borsine, for Sligo—34,285 bushels Corn.

By the ship Washington Booth, for London—22,855 bushels Corn, 12,608 bushels Wheat, 4,000 Staves.

By the bark Armonia, for Cork and orders—25,657 bushels Corn.

By the bark Oscar Wendt, for Stettin—3,276 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the steamer Bremen, for Bremen—16 bbls. Bees-wax, 40 pkgs. Roots, 7,761 bushels Rye, 3 cases Cigars, 625 bales Tobacco, 1,156 cases Tobacco, 144 hhds. Tobacco, 25 hhds. Tallow, 150 boxes Bacon, 50 bbls. Beef, 500 bags Pepper, 35 boxes Mace, 150 boxes Spermaceti, 4 boxes Sassafras, 40 Wheels, 9 bales Furs, 55 pkgs. Agricultural Implements, 39 cases Stones, 54 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 50 tcs. Lard, 100 firkins Lard.

By the schooner Laura Pride, for Maracaibo—150 bbls. Flour, 35 cases Lard, 115 cases Crackers, 13 pkgs. Hardware, 18 cases Furniture, 4 Iron Safes, 13 pkgs. Fire-Crackers, 48 bbls. Beef, 8 bbls. Pork, 18 cases Butter, 7 tcs. Hams, 39 pkgs. Rope, 48 pkgs. Paint, 12 bales Drills, 12 dozen Brooms, 30 cases Oil, 100 reams Paper, 5 bbls. Resin.

By the ship Puritan, for Mollendo, &c.—2,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 14 boxes Hardware, 358,744 feet Lumber, 4 cases Holdings, 5 cases Machinery, 6 cases Sewing-machines, 25 boxes Shoe-nails, 20 bbls. Shoe-pegs, 9 casks Glassware, 150 boxes Perfumery, 99 pkgs. Drugs.

By the schooner Impulse, for Barbadoes—100 pails Lard, 50 bbls. Beef, 100 bbls. Pork, 450 bbls. Flour, 150 bbls. Crackers, 100 bbls. Bread, 825 bbls. Corn-meal, 300 bushels Peas, 150 Shooks.

By the schooner Phebe, for Para—510 bbls. Flour, 7,375 gallons Petroleum, 235 pkgs. Lard, 40 cases Biscuits, 80 boxes Drugs, 30 bags Pepper, 60 cases Matches, 1,200 reams Paper, 10 kegs Nails, 200 Shooks, 10 Trunks, 22 pkgs. Tea, 7 cases Drills, 131 bbls. Resin, 56 boxes Hardware, 30 boxes Soap, 5 boxes Milk, 15 boxes Oysters, 20 rolls Matting, 10 kegs Barley.

And from Philadelphia, from Bremen, by the bark Niagara—270,478 gallons Refined Petroleum....By the brig Riverside, for Kingston and orders—11,856 bushels Corn, 11,200 lbs. Tallow.

COFFEE—Rio has been very dull, with prices quoted weak and drooping on increasing offerings of stock. The week's receipts of Rio and Santos have been 15,591 bags; sales, 1,720 bags; stock in first hands here this evening, as made up by Messrs. Wm. Scott & Sons, 115,025 bags; at Baltimore, 26,387 bags; at Mobile, 5,105 bags, and at New-Orleans, 815 bags. In other descriptions the invoice trade is spiritless, and values tend downward. The jobbing movement is moderate at rather easier rates. We quote: Rio cargoes as follows: Ordinary, 15¼c.@15¾c.; fair, 16¼c.@17c.; good, 17¼c.@17¾c.; prime, 18c.@18¼c., gold, ℔ lb., 60 and 90 days' credit. Rio, in job lots, at 15¼c.@18¾c., gold; Java at 19c.@21c.; Maracaibo, 16¼c.@18¼c.; Laguayra, 17¼c.@18¼c.; Native Ceylon, 17c.@18¾c.; Jamaica, 16¼c.; Costa Rica, 16¼c.@18¼c.; Mexican, 17c.@18¼c.; Savanilla, 17c.@18¼c.; Curacoa, 16¼c.@18c.; Porto Rico, 17½c.@18¼c.; San Domingo, 14c.@14¼c., gold, ℔ lb.

COTTON—Has advanced ⅛c. ℔ lb. on early deliveries, under lighter offerings and a better demand; sales, 1,446 bales, including 829 bales to shippers, and 617 bales to spinners. For forward delivery, the dealings have been extensive, with prices quoted up about ⅛c. ℔ lb.; sales, 28,900 bales, (9,300 bales on Saturday evening, and 19,600 bales today,) basis of Low Middling, including on Saturday, for August, 2,000 bales at 20⅛c., 400 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20⅛c.; September, 1,000 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20 5-16c., 800 bales at 20 7-16c., 500 bales at 20⅛c., 400 bales at 20 9-16c., 1,500 bales at 20⅛c.; October, 500 bales at 19⅞c., 300 bales at 19 7-16c., 200 bales at 19⅛c.; November, 100 bales at 18⅞c., 200 bales at 18 15-16c.; 300 bales at 19c., 200 bales at 19 1-16c.; December, 400 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 18 13-16c., and today for August, 200 bales at 20⅛c., 700 bales at 20⅛c. 200 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 15-16c., 100 bales at 20 13-16c., 400 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20⅛c., 300 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 21c., 300 bales at 21⅛c., 200 bales at 21⅛c., 200 bales at 21 5-16c., 300 bales at 21⅛c.; September, 200 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20⅛c., 300 bales at 20⅛c., 200 bales at 20 11-16c., 300 bales at 20 13-16c., 600 bales at 20 15-16c., 900 bales at 21c., 300 bales at 20⅛c., 600 bales at 20 15-16c., 100 bales at 20 13-16c., 600 bales at 21c., 400 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20 13-16c., 300 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 400 bales at 20 11-16c., 300 bales at 20⅛c., 300 bales at 20⅛c., 400 bales at 20⅛c., 100 bales at 20⅛c., 400 bales at 21c., 100 bales at 21 1-16c., 100 bales at 21⅛c., 2,000 bales at 21⅛c., 100 bales at 21 3-16c., 200 bales at 21 5-16c., 1,200 bales at 21⅛c.; October, 100 bales at 19 11-16c., 500 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19 11-16c., 1,000 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19⅞c., 100 bales at 19⅞c., 400 bales at 19⅞c.; November, 1,250 bales at 19c., 300 bales at 19⅛c., December, 700 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 19⅛c. Exchanged—200 bales August for 200 bales September, even; 1c. paid to exchange 100 bales October for 100 bales September. The averages of Saturday's forward deliveries as officially reported on the bulletin were as follows, viz.: August, 20.41c.; September, 20.46c.; October, 19.57c.; November, 19.01. The receipts at this port today were 2,133 bales, including 1,495 bales from New-Orleans, 123 bales from Savannah, 348 bales from Norfolk, 167 bales per rail. The reported receipts at the shipping ports today were 895 bales, and thus far this week 1,456 bales, against 888 bales same time the preceding week. The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1 have been 2,663,619 bales, against 3,918,568 bales in 1870-71. The following official quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted:

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞
Good Ordinary	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜
Low Middling	21⅛	21⅛	21⅜	21⅜
Middling	22⅜	22⅜	22⅝	22⅝
Good Middling	23⅜	23⅜	23⅝	23⅝

EGGS—Have been quoted about steady for fresh stock, for which there has been rather more call. We quote the range from 14c.@22c. for inferior to very choice marks, the main business having been in fresh lots of State, which have been quoted at 18c.@20c., with Western quoted at from 15c.@17c.; Jersey at 20½c.@22c., and Canada at 16½c.@18c.

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a limited trade reported in State and Western Flour within the range of previous quotations, buyers having had the advantage in most instances. Sales have been made since our last of 8,750 bbls., including inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$5 85; very inferior to very good Extra State at $6 35@$6 85, chiefly at $6 55@$6 75; very good to fancy at $6 85@$7 40; poor to very good shipping Extra Western at $6 30@$6 70; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 50@$7 ℔ bbl. We quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℔ bbl	$3 40@$4 75
Sour Flour	4 75@ 5 85
Superfine State and Western	5 25@ 5 85
Extra State	6 35@ 7 40
Extra City, shipping brands	6 50@ 7 50
Extra Genesee	7 50@10 00
Extra Ohio, round hoop shipping brands	6 50@ 7 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 30@ 6 70
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	7 10@10 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 75@10 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary and fancy	7 50@11 50

Southern Flour has been quiet and heavy; sales have been reported since our last of 770 bbls. at $5 70@$8 50 for very inferior to very good, and $8 50@$13 for very good to choice Extra ℔ bbl. Included in the sales were 200 bbls. new Tennessee at $8 75 ℔ bbl. Canada Flour is dull and nominal at $8 85@$9 75. Rye Flour continues in good demand at from $4@$5 ℔ bbl.; sales, 325 bbls. Corn-meal has been in fair request at from $3 10@$3 65 for White and Yellow Western; $3 30@$3 45 for Jersey, and $3 85@$3 90 for Brandywine; sales, 570 bbls., in lots.

GRAIN—The offerings of Spring Wheat have been more liberal at a shade easier prices, leading to a somewhat livelier trade, chiefly for export, though in part for milling, the market, however, closing tamely. Western Wheat dull and nominal; sales have been reported since our last of 55,000 bushels at $1 47@$1 48½ for fair to very choice No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, and $1 45 for good No. 2 North-western Spring, afloat; with small lots of Red and Amber Western, from cars, within our previous range....Corn has been more freely dealt in, largely for export, though in part for trade purposes and on speculative account, the latter for storing, closing rather more firmly. The bulk of the export business was in steamer grades. There was some call from distillers for heated and damaged lots. Sales have been reported since our last of 297,000 bushels at 54c.@58c. for ordinary to choice steamer grades of new Mixed Western, chiefly 55c.@57c. for ordinary to very good steamer, afloat, and 59½c.@60½c. for sailing vessel grades, chiefly at 60c., and closing at 60c.@60½c. for prime, 68c.@70c. for high Mixed, and 61½c.@62½c. for Yellow Western, 60½c.@61c. for White Western, and 48c.@53c. for damaged....Rye has declined to 73c. for prime Western, afloat, with sales reported of 8,000 bushels at this rate for export....Barley dull and unsettled....Barley-malt in moderate supply and firm, but inactive....Oats have been more sought after, chiefly on trade account, at rather firmer rates, though closing less buoyantly. Sales have been reported since our last of 134,000 bushels at 43c.@43½c., closing at 43c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 41c. for do. in store; 44c.@47c. for fair ordinary to very choice White Western; 42c.@43c. for Black State; 44c. for prime Mixed do.

Stock of Grain in store in the New-York and Brooklyn Warehouses.

	1872. July 22. Bushels.	1872. July 15. Bushels.	1871. July 24. Bushels.	1870. July 25. Bushels.
Wheat	292,496	311,288	482,492	1,325,380
Corn	703,648	806,005	945,530	491,616
Oats	1,213,583	1,156,467	180,205	328,471
Barley	53,175	19,130	......	113,083
Rye	226,271	195,836	87,144	33,808
Peas	36,555	1,613	34,441	10,800
Malt	157,592	158,853	221,388	113,926
Total Grain	2,596,320	2,655,132	1,901,170	2,617,884

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been quite sparingly sought after since our last, within our previous range, including Bags at 14c.@14½c.; Bagging at 14½c.@15c.; Domestic Bagging at 15½c.@16½c.

HAY.—The Trade in most kinds has been limited, with the advantage, as to price, in favor of purchasers. We quote old Bale Hay within the range of from $1 05@$1 10 for shipping, and $1 20@$1 60 for local use, ℔ 100 lbs. Clover Hay, 75c.@87½c.; new Bale Hay at 95c.@$1 20; Straw inactive at from 75c.@$1 10 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ℔ 100 lbs.

HEMP—The market has been wholly devoid of animation, with prices quoted rather weak. We quote: American, $120@$130 for Undressed, and $190@$250 for Dressed, ℔ ton; Russian, $210@$215 ℔ ton; Manila, 12c.; Sisal, 9½c.@9¾c., gold; Jute, 4½c.@6¼c., gold; Jute Butts at 3c. ℔ lb., currency. Sales, 500 bales Jute Butts, at 3c.

LUMBER—Has been offered with more freedom and prices have favored buyers on a moderate trade. We quote: Southern Pine, $33@$35; White Pine Box Boards, $21@$24; White Pine Merchantable Box Boards, $22@$24; Clear Pine, $60@$79; Poplar and White Boards and Planks, $44@$56; Cherry Boards and Planks, $78@$83; Oak and Ash, $58@$63; Maple and Birch, $38@$46; Black-walnut, $107@$120; Eastern Spruce, $16@$20; Shingles, $3@$6.

MOLASSES—No business of moment transpired; values nominally as before. We quote as before: New crop Porto Rico at 30c.@55c.; Cuba, 20c.@35c.; English Islands, 30c.@42c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@85c., ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Strained Resin has been inactive and somewhat nominal at $3 60@$3 65, while the finer grades have been in good demand, partly for export, at full rates; sales, 915 bbls. Strained at the quotations; 7 bbls. very good do. at $3 75; 50 bbls. No. 2 at $3 80, and 1,420 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 75@$5 50, ℔ 280 lbs. Nothing new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine in fair request, closing at 52c.; sales, 360 bbls. at 51½c.@52c. ℔ gallon.

PETROLEUM—There has been a livelier inquiry noted for Crude, which has been quoted stronger on the basis of 12¼c.@13c. in bulk, but the extreme prices claimed checked business....Refined has been in light supply and held with much more firmness, closing at 22½c. here and 28¼c. at Philadelphia, and has been more active at the improved figures; sales here, 7,000 bbls. for July deliveries at 22½c.@22¾c.; and 5,000 bbls. August, at 23c. And at Philadelphia, 3,000 bbls., for the first half of August at 22½c.; and 5,000 bbls., last half of do. at 22¾....Refined, in cases, quoted at 28c.@28½c. on, however, a tame market....Naphtha dull at 14½c.

PROVISIONS—There has been a light movement noted in Pork for early delivery, but holders have been rather more confident in their views, and have been offering stock with reserve. Sales have been reported since our last of 335 bbls., in lots, at $13 50@$13 62½, chiefly at $13 60@$13 62½, for new Western Mess; $12 50 for new Western Prime Mess; $10 50 for old do.; $12 25 for Thin Mess, and $10 75@$11 for Extra Prime, ℔ bbl. For forward delivery the demand has been fair, with sales reported of 500 bbls. Western Mess, seller July, at $13 60; 500 bbls., seller September, and 500 bbls., seller October, at $13 70, with $13 50 bid, seller all August, and $13 70 bid, seller last half of do....City-dressed Hogs have been salable and firm at from 6c.@6¼c. ℔ lb....Cut-meats have been in light stock and wanted at from 11c.@15½c. for Dry-salted and Pickled Hams, and 5¼c.@5¾c. for Dry-salted Shoulders; 7½c. for Dry-salted Bellies and Clear do. ℔ lb. The reported sales since our last equal 670 pkgs., within the range. Bacon has been scarce and held above the views of buyers, thus checking business; sales, 225 pkgs. at 7½c. for Long Clear; 8½c. for Short do., and 7¾c. for Short Rib....Lard has been quoted about steady, on, however, a limited inquiry from all sources. Sales have been reported of 490 tcs. and bbls., for early delivery, at 8c.@9½c. for No. 1 to prime Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 9½c. for prime Western Steam, New; 8¼c. for City Steam and Kettle-rendered, and 8c. for No. 1. For forward delivery the inquiry has been very limited, with sales reported of 250 tcs. prime Western Steam, seller July, at 9⅝c....There has been a restricted movement reported in Beef, within the range of from $7@$10 for Mess, and $9 50@$12 for Extra Mess; sales, 225 bbls. Tierce Beef at from $12@$15 for Prime Mess; $16 50@$20 for India Mess, ℔ tierce....Beef Hams inactive at $20@$24 50 as the extremes....There has been a moderate trade reported in the finer grades of Butter, chiefly on local account, at fairly-supported prices, but in other respects the market has been devoid of features of interest....The inquiry for Cheese has been more urgent, chiefly for shipment, and the more desirable makes have been quoted decidedly firmer, closing buoyantly, in view of the more favorable foreign advices. We quote: Butter within the range of from 14c.@27c. for inferior to choice State; 28c.@30c. for fancy lots of do., and 10c.@17c. for Western; 18c.@20c. for selections of do.; Grease Butter, 7c.@9c. ℔ lb., and Cheese within the range of 6½c.@11¼c. for poor to fine, and 11¾c.@12c.@12¼c. for fancy small lots of Factory, the latter an extreme; 6¼c.@10c. for common to very choice Dairy, and 3c.@6c. for Skimmed, ℔ lb.

SUGARS—Raw has been more sought after, mainly for refining purposes, at about previous rates. Sales, 2,055 hhds. and 2,999 boxes, including 1,800 hhds. fair to good refining Cuba at 8⅜c.@8⅝c.; 255 hhds. Molasses Sugar at 8c.; 400 boxes Derosne at 9⅜c.; 1,399 boxes Centrifugal, within the range of 10c.@10¾c., and 1,200 boxes Molasses Sugar at 7⅜c.@8c. ℔ lb. We quote: Fair refining Cubas, 8⅜c.; good do. at 8⅝c.; prime do. at 8⅞c.; refining Porto Rico, common to prime, at 8c.@8⅞c.; grocery grades Porto Rico, fair to strictly choice, 9c.@10c., ℔ lb.; No. 12 Clayed Boxed Sugar at 9⅜c.; Manila, in bags, 7⅜c.@8⅜c. for superior to extra superior. Refined Sugars have been in fair request, with Powdered quoted at 12⅜c.; Crushed, 12⅜c.@12½c.; Granulated at 12⅜c.; A's at 11⅞c.@11⅞c., and the range of Yellows at 10c.@10¾c., ℔ lb.

TALLOW—The demand has been moderate on the previous basis as to values. Sales have been reported of 143,000 lbs. at 8⅜c.@9⅜c. for poor to choice, chiefly at 9⅜c.@9 5-16c. for prime samples; also, 90 tcs. prime Stearine at 10c.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate demand and quoted at 93c.@93½c. ℔ gallon; sales, 180 bbls., in lots.

WOOL—In domestic fleece and pulled business is yet spiritless, buyers, especially for manufacturing purposes, being unwilling to operate with freedom at the extreme asking rates, to which the principal holders adhere with much confidence, offering stock very reservedly, both here and in the country markets. For foreign stock, the inquiry is rather more satisfactory, and is met with promptness by sellers, who seem more accommodating in their views. California and Texas grades are plenty and offered more liberally at the ruling figures. From Boston, the advices are of a quiet market, though the *Commercial Bulletin* of that city reports "more inquiry, with the prospect of an active trade next month, when the distribution of goods for the Fall trade will commence. By that time, also, there will probably be a fair assortment of the new domestic clip in the market for the selection of buyers, and most of the elements of doubt and uncertainty as to its cost will have been resolved. But at present there is very little domestic fleece, either new or old, here or on the way, and our Eastern markets were never so bare at this season of the year. In the country the relative position of buyers and sellers continues about the same, and with their views as to prices apart, and farmers busily engaged in harvesting their wheat and hay crops, there is very little movement in Wool, and the bulk of the clip still remains in the hands of growers. The demand for the better grades of Australian and South American Wool continues to a fair extent, and prices are well sustained for lots required for immediate delivery and consumption. In fact, buyers are operating with rather more confidence, in view of the late improvement in prices in London and the sharp competition between French and American buyers for choice lots of Port Philip and New-Zealand grease Wools. In the absence of stocks there have been no transactions of consequence in new domestic fleece, and the small lots thus far received are held at a range of 65@70c. for the various grades of Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio and Pennsylvania. Old fleece has been mostly picked up, and about the last lots remaining on the market were closed out this week, at figures which will barely suffice to replace them with new from the country. Combing Wools are less active, with the wants of consumers temporarily supplied. The Canada clip is mostly in the hands of local speculators, and held above the views of buyers in this quarter. Pulled Wools are in moderate demand, and prices appear to have settled down to their natural level. California Spring Clip continues to arrive, but it is slow of sale, even at prices considerably lower than were asked early in the season."

FREIGHTS—Room has been in quite limited supply, both on berth and charter, and owners have been generally very firm in their views, thus impeding negotiations, though there has been a good demand for accommodation, chiefly from Grain, Petroleum, Naval Store, and Provision shippers, the latter mostly in the line of Cheese....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by steam, 7,800 bushels Grain, at 9½d. for Corn, and 10d. for Wheat; 15,500 bushels do., at 10d., the latter ℔ standard bushel; 320 bales Cotton at ½d. ℔ lb.; 93 hhds. Tobacco at 22s. 6d.; 21,500 boxes Cheese, at 40s.; 1,850 bags Ore, on private terms; and, by sail, 39,000 bushels Grain, at 8½d. for Corn, and 9½d. for Wheat, ℔ bushel; also, a British ship, 1,060 tons, and another, 678 tons, placed on the berth for general cargo....For London, by sail, 7,800 bushels Grain at 10d. ℔ bushel; 100 tuns Sperm-oil and 70 tons Walnut at 35s.; also a British ship, 627 tons, reported from Penang, with Tin, at £2; and another, general cargo, at 75s.@80s....For Cork and orders, the Belgian steam-ship Selica, with about 5,000 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 7s. 9d., or to a direct port at 7s. 3d.; also an Italian bark, (to arrive,) with about 3,000 quarters Grain, (a resale of a foreign charter,) at 7s. 3d., and if direct, at 7s. ℔ quarter....For Bristol Channel, a bark, 681 tons, with Deals, reported from Shediac, at 80s....For Bremen, by steam, 7,800 bushels Rye, 50 tcs. Lard, 150 boxes Bacon, 25 hhds. Tallow, 50 pkgs. Beef, 1,925 pkgs. Tobacco and 1,100 pkgs. Merchandise, at full market rates; also, a German bark, 776 tons, hence, with about 4,800 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms; also, a British ship, 389 tons, with about 6,300 bbls. do., from Philadelphia, with privilege of Antwerp, also on private terms....For a Continental port, direct, a bark, (to arrive,) with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, at 6s. 3d. ℔ bbl....For a direct port in the German Baltic, a German bark, 360 tons, hence with about 2,400 bbls. Refined Petroleum, on private terms....For the Baltic direct, a Dutch brig, 104 tons, hence, with about 1,000 bbls. Resin, on private terms....For Stettin, an American brig, 280 tons, hence, with equal to about 2,800 bbls. Resin, on private terms....For the River Platte, two barks, 450 and 350 tons, with Lumber, reported, from Portland at $18, and 5 per cent. primage....For Hayti, a brig from an Eastern port, with Lumber, at $9, gold, and back with Logwood at $5 50 ℔ ton....For Hayti, a schooner, 108 tons, from Boston and back, at $1,500....For Boston, an American brig, 159 tons, with Lumber from Wilmington, N. C., at $13 50; another, 299 tons, with do. from Pensacola at $13....For New-York, two brigs and two schooners, with Coal from Cow Bay, at $3 50; a schooner, 300 tons, with Stone from Cape Anne, at $1 50; a schooner, 155 tons, reported from St. John's, with privilege of Philadelphia, at $5 for Lumber and $1 for Laths.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, July 22, 1872.

On yesterday forenoon 30 cars of horned Cattle reached Weehawken Yards, quality generally fair; prices from 11c.@12½c. ℔ lb., weights from 6 cwt. to 7½ cwt. The greater part of the lots were sold off. On this forenoon, at Communipaw Yards, trade was fair. Prices of horned Cattle ranged from 9½c.@13½c. ℔ lb., weights from 5¼ cwt. to 10 cwt., on 57 lbs. to 59 lbs. to the cwt. net on those lots actually scaled. Steers by the head sold from $73@$80 ℔ head. Sheep were steady from 4½c.@6½c. ℔ lb. Lambs brisk from 9c.@12½c. ℔ lb. Veals firm from 7c.@9½c. ℔ lb., with a few extra fat Calves at 10c. ℔ lb. Live Hogs nominal from 4½c.@5½c. ℔ lb. City Dressed from 5¾c.@6c. ℔ lb., with light Pigs at 6½c. ℔ lb.

SALES.

Coney & McPherson sold for J. Voetter 220 Ohio Steers, an uneven lot, at 11c.@13½c. ℔ lb., weights from 5¼ cwt. to 10 cwt.; also for selves 150 Steers, Illinois, good Cattle, at 12c.@13c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt. to 8 cwt. S. Moses sold for N. Morris 125 Steers, Illinois and Cherokees mixed, from common to fair, from 10½c.@11¼c. ℔ lb., weights from 5¼ cwt. to 10 cwt.; also, 35 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle from $73 to $80 ℔ head, weight, on estimate, 6¼ cwt., net. W. E. Dudley sold for N. Morris 158 Steers, Missouris, rough Cattle, from 11½c.@12c. ℔ lb., weight from 6 cwt. to 6¼ cwt. H. Meyer sold for N. Morris 148 Steers, Illinois and Cherokees, mixed lot smooth Cattle, from 12c.@12½c. ℔ lb., weight from 5¼ cwt. to 8¼ cwt. Toffey & Sons sold for N. Morris 97 Steers, Texans, fair for such like, at 10c. ℔ lb., weight 5¼ cwt.; also, 31 Steers, Missouris, smooth Cattle, at 12c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt.; again, 13 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, at 11c. ℔ lb., weight 5¼ cwt. W. B. Gillett sold for self 60 Steers, Ohios, nice Cattle, from 12c.@13c. ℔ lb., weight 7½ cwt. W. Sigel sold for N. Morris 103 Steers, Illinois, good Cattle, at 13¼c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt., scant; also, 64 Steers, Illinois, good Cattle, at 12½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. C. Khan sold for self 307 Steers, Kentuckys, good Cattle, from 12½c.@13¼c. ℔ lb., weight from 8 cwt. to 8¼ cwt.; also, 37 Steers, Indianas, coarse Cattle, from 11¼c.@11½c. ℔ lb., weight from 5¼ cwt. to 6¼ cwt. Schuster & Louderbeck sold for N. Morris, 245 Steers, Illinois, fair Cattle, with a good top, from 12c.@12½c.@12¾c. ℔ lb., weight from 6¼ cwt. to 6¾ cwt. M. Goldschmitt sold for self, 128 Steers, Missouris, smooth Cattle, at 12¾c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; also 304 Steers, Kentuckys, good Cattle, from 12¼c.@13c. ℔ lb., weight 8 cwt.; 48 Steers, Indianas, fat but rather rough Cattle, from 12c.@12¼c. ℔ lb., weight 7 cwt.; again, 96 Steers, Texans, common Cattle, from 9½c.@10½c. ℔ lb., weight 6¼ cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for W. V. Wood, 40 Steers, Illinois, common Cattle, from 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb., weight 6 cwt., strong.

At Communipaw Sheep Market, J. N. Pidcock sold 189 Lambs, weight 8,940 lbs., at 9c. ℔ lb.; 169 Lambs, weight 9,980 lbs., at 9¼c. ℔ lb.; 196 Lambs, weight 11,880 lbs., at 10c. ℔ lb.; 198 Lambs, weight 12,421 lbs., at 11c. ℔ lb.; 49 Lambs, weight 2,870 lbs., at 12¼c. ℔ lb.; 300 Cull Sheep, weight 21,110 lbs., at 4½c. ℔ lb.; 241 Sheep, weight 10,720 lbs., at 5½c. ℔ lb.; 104 Sheep, weight 8,810 lbs., at 6½c. ℔ lb.; 176 Sheep, weight 15,750 lbs., at 6½c. ℔ lb.; 352 Sheep, weight 31,770 lbs., at 6½c. ℔ lb.; 24 Sheep, weight 2,040 lbs., at 6¼c. ℔ lb. Kase & Horner sold for past week 1,284 Lambs, at $7 20 ℔ head on an average rate; also 480 Sheep, from 5¼c.@6c. ℔ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw Yards for week ending July 20, 1872, 4,612 head of horned Cattle, 7,676 Hogs, 9,554 Sheep. There were slaughtered in same yards during same week, 837 head of horned Cattle, 7,638 Hogs, 8,213 Sheep. Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Yards for week ending July 22, 1872, 2,906 head of horned Cattle, 10 Cows, Western stock; 1 Beave, 40 Cows, 671 Veals, 150 Sheep and Lambs, local stock. Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards for week ending July 22, 1872, 6,307 Sheep and Lambs, 582 Veals, 61 Cows.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid to dealers and jobbers for sound merchantable Produce, in good clean packages.

BUTTER—The receipts have been 5,922 pkgs. for the past three days, and 12,031 pkgs. for the week. The trade has been on a moderate scale and almost wholly in the finer grades of stock, which have been in demand chiefly for local use, and have been quoted steady as to price. In other descriptions there has been a very slow movement reported, at irregular figures, with much urgency on the part of some holders to place stocks, particularly lots injured, by the protracted heat. The export call is yet very unsatisfactory to sellers, and the bids for suitable grades continue to run low. The receipts of Butter since Jan. 1 have been 315,373 pkgs., against 317,000 pkgs. same time in 1871; exports, 2,304,915 lbs., against 2,659,040 lbs. same time in 1871. We quote:

State pails, ℔ lb.	15 @30
State firkins and half firkins, ℔ lb.	14 @27
State firkins, extra selections, ℔ lb.	28 @30
State Welsh tubs and half tubs, ℔ lb.	14 @27
Western, common to prime, ℔ lb.	10 @17
Western selections	18 @20
Grease Butter, original pkgs., ℔ lb.	7 @ 9

CHEESE—The receipts during the past three days have been 40,301 boxes; and for the week, 72,475 boxes. The dealings in the more desirable makes have been on a much more liberal scale, largely for shipment, and the advantage as to prices has been decidedly in favor of sellers, who have been more confident in their views, offering stock less freely, the market closing with an upward tendency, favored by the advices from Liverpool. The receipts here since Jan. 1 have been 548,480 pkgs., against 411,000 pkgs. same time in 1871; exports, 22,228,690 lbs., against 22,187,420 lbs. the same time in 1871. We quote as follows:

State Factory, extra fine, in small lots	11¾@12¼
State Factory, fair to fine	9½@11¼
State Factory, poor to fair	6¼@ 9½
State Dairy, ordinary to extra fine	6 @10
Western	6½@10
Skimmed	3 @ 6

EGGS—Fresh stock has been in moderate request within the range of our quotations, on less urgent offerings. The receipts of the past three days have been 2,316 bbls., and of the week, 5,676 bbls.

State and Pennsylvania, loss off, ℔ dozen	18 @20
New-Jersey	20½@22
Western	15 @17
Canada	16½@18
Duck Eggs	20 @22

VEGETABLES—Seasonable varieties have been offered with freedom, and prices have been weak and favoring purchasers in most instances. The demand has been fair at the current rates.

New Potatoes, ℔ bbl.	$1 50@ 2 25
Onions, new, ℔ crate	50@ 1 00
Onions, ℔ 100 bunches	2 00@ 2 50
Cauliflowers, ℔ dozen	1 50@ 3 00
Carrots, ℔ bbl.	3 50@ 4 50
Beets, ℔ 100	3 50@ 5 00
Radishes, ℔ 100 bunches	50@ 70
Turnips, ℔ 100 bunches	2 50@ 6 00
Parsnips, ℔ bbl.	1 50@ 2 00
Cabbages, new ℔ 100	3 00@ 7 00
Lettuce, ℔ 100	1 00@ 1 05
Green Peas, ℔ bag	75@ ....
Tomatoes, ℔ basket	1 00@ 2 50
Tomatoes, ℔ crate	50@ 1 50
Squash, ℔ bbl.	1 00@ 1 50
Cucumbers, ℔ 100	50@ 75
Green Corn, ℔ 100	75@ 1 25

POULTRY AND GAME—There has been rather more inquiry noted for desirable lots, on the basis of our quotations.

Geese, ℔ pair	$1 50 @$2 25
Ducks, ℔ pair	62½@ 1 25
Turkeys, ℔ lb.	15 @ 20
Fowls, ℔ lb.	18 @ 21
Spring Chickens, ℔ pair	50 @ 1 12½
Roosters, ℔ lb.	10 @ 11

GREEN FRUITS—The trade has been comparatively fair, with increasing supplies of seasonable stock, within our range.

Apples, new, ℔ bbl.	$1 50 @$3 00
Peaches, ℔ crate	1 50 @ 4 00
Raspberries	6 @ 12
Cherries, ℔ lb.	5 @ 12½
Gooseberries, ℔ bushel	2 75 @ 6 00
Currants, ℔ lb.	6 @ 12½
Whortleberries, ℔ bushel	2 75 @ 3 75
Blackberries, ℔ quart	6 @ 18
Plums, ℔ quart	4 @ 10
Watermelons, ℔ bbl.	45 00 @75 00
Nutmeg Melons, ℔ bbl.	3 50 @ 4 50
Pears, ℔ bbl.	2 00 @ 8 50
Apricots, ℔ quart	30 @ 50
Grapes, ℔ lb.	12½@ 15

DRIED FRUITS—Have been in rather light demand as a rule, at essentially unaltered quotations.

Apples, spliced, fair to extra, ℔ lb.	$ 10 @ 14½
Apples, quarters, ℔ lb.	6 @ 11
Peaches, peeled, good to extra, ℔ lb.	14 @ 20
Peaches, peeled, ordinary to good, ℔ lb.	11 @ 14
Peaches, unpeeled, ℔ lb.	4½@ 6½
Blackberries, ℔ lb.	8 @ 11
Raspberries, ℔ lb.	25 @ 30
Cherries, ℔ lb.	18 @ 21
Pea-nuts, domestic, ℔ bushel	1 25 @ 2 15
Peacan-nuts	7½@ 10½

BEANS AND PEAS—Have been slow of sale throughout, yet quoted about as before.

Beans, Marrow, good to extra, ℔ bushel	$2 75 @$3 65
Beans, Medium	3 10 @ 3 35
Beans, Kidney, ℔ bushel	2 20 @ 3 25
Beans, Pea, ℔ bushel	3 10 @ 3 60
Peas, Canada, ℔ bushel, in bond	97½@ 1 00

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Broom-corn, ℔ lb.	$ 2 @$ 9
Brooms, common to extra	2 00 @ 5 50
North River Flax, ℔ lb.	15 @ 18
Canadian Flax, ℔ lb.	15 @ 18
Spinning Tow, ℔ lb.	8 @ 10
Green Tow, ℔ lb.	2¾@ 3
Oil-cake, Western, ℔ ton	40 25 @40 50
Oil-cake, City, (gold)	40 00 @42 00
Feed, ℔ ton	19 00 @25 00
Oat-meal	7 00 @ 7 75
Corn-meal, bag lots, ℔ 100 lbs.	1 15 @ 1 60
Syrup, ℔ gallon	25 @ 1 00
Maple Sugar, ℔ lb.	10 @ 12
Ginseng	80 @ 95
Egg Oats, ℔ bushel	40 @ 45
Feathers, Live Geese, ℔ lb.	45 @ 75
Castile Soap, ℔ lb.	11 @ 11½
Colgate Family Soap, ℔ lb.	8¼@ ..
South Am. Mixed Hair, ℔ lb., (gold)	31 @ 35
Western Hog Hair	11 @ 11½
American Horns	2 50 @11 00
Domestic Rags, White, ℔ lb.	7½@ ..
Linen Canvas, ℔ lb.	5¼@ 5½
Cotton Canvas, ℔ lb.	7¾@ 8
Country Mixed Rags (free of Woolen)	4 @ ..
City, ℔ lb.	1 @ ..
Common Paper, ℔ lb.	1¼@ 1¾

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 22.—Flour quiet and unchanged; Spring Extra, $6 75@$8. Wheat opened firm, but closed dull; No. 2 Spring sold at $1 25, closed at $1 23¾, cash or July; $1 17¾@$1 18, August; No. 1 Spring, $1 28@$1 28½; No. 3 Spring, $1 10. Corn in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 Mixed, 40½c.; regular, 41c., fresh and cash; 41¼c.@41¾c., August; 43c., September; 37¼c., rejected. Oats in fair demand and advanced; No. 2, 27¼c., cash; 25¼c., August. Rye steady; No. 2, 55c.@55½c. Barley unchanged; no sales. Whisky active and higher at 88c. Pork buoyant and unsettled; cash, nominally, $14 75; sales August, $14 50; held $14 62½ at close. Lard quiet and easier at 9c. for Winter, 7¾c. for Summer. Bulk-meats in good demand; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7c.@7¼c., loose. Bacon in good demand; Shoulders, 6c.@6¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¾c.@7¾c.; Clear Sides, 8¼c.@8¼c. Hams—Sugar-cured, 13c.@15c., packed. Cattle steady; good to choice Steers, $5 50@$6 35. Live Hogs in fair demand and firm at $4@$4 35. Freights—An advance asked, but none established; Corn to Buffalo, 8c. asked. Receipts—4,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 268,000 bushels Corn, 29,000 bushels Oats, 1,000 bushels Rye, 1,600 Cattle, 7,500 Hogs. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 4,000 bushels Wheat, 320,000 bushels Corn, 153 bushels Oats, 16,000 bushels Rye, 2,000 bushels Barley, 1,000 Cattle, 9,000 Hogs.

BUFFALO, July 22.—Grain in Store—Wheat, 334,788 bushels; Corn, 818,046 bushels; Oats, 844,769 bushels; Rye, 22,831 bushels; Barley, 8,102 bushels; Peas, 1,108 bushels; Barley Malt, 39,867 bushels. Lake Imports—Flour, 11,800 bbls.; Wheat, 50,813 bushels; Corn, 638,768 bushels; Oats, 222,600 bushels. Canal Shipments—Wheat, 92,266 bushels; Corn, 104,375 bushels; Oats, 24,861 bushels; Rye, 8,600 bushels. Railroad Shipments from Elevator—Wheat, 20,183 bushels; Corn, 62,725 bushels; Oats, 12,600 bushels; Barley, 10,383 bushels. Canal Freights—Wheat, 11½c.; Corn, 10½c.; Oats, 7¼c.; boats in demand. Flour active; Western Spring, $7 25@$7 50; Bakers', $7 50@$8; Amber, $8 25@$8 75; White, $8 75@$9 25. Wheat quiet; quoted: Milwaukee Spring, No. 2, at $1 32; No. 2 Chicago at $1 34; White Winter, $1 70@$1 75; Red Winter, $1 55@$1 60. Corn weak; sales, 35,000 bushels No. 2 Certificate at 49c.; 3,000 bushels, in lots, at 50c. Oats dull and declining; held at 35c.; a sale of 10,000 bushels reported at a shade lower; 6,000 bushels Toledo at 38½c. Barley-malt weak; quoted: Canada at $1 15@$1 20; Western at $1 25@$1 30. Provisions unchanged.

TOLEDO, July 22.—Flour steady. Wheat in fair demand and advanced; No. 3 White Wabash, $1 50; Amber Michigan, $1 65; July, $1 58; August, $1 40; No. 2 Amber Illinois, $1 58; No. 1 Winter Red, August, $1 35. Corn, shade better; High Mixed, 46½c.; buyer August, 50c.; Low Mixed, 46c.; no grade, 44c. Oats dull; No. 1, 33½c.; August, 31c.; Michigan, 32c. Freights firm; vessels scarce; Corn to Buffalo, by lake, 4c.; Wheat, 3½c.; to Oswego, 8c. on Corn, 8½c. on Wheat; to Kingston, 8c. on Corn. Receipts—3,000 bushels Wheat, 19,000 bushels Corn, 2,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—15,000 bushels Wheat, 60,000 bushels Corn, 13,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 steady at $37 50. Flour dull; Superfine, $5@$5 50; Extras, $5 75@$6 95; Iowa Extra Family, $6 75@$7 12½; Minnesota do., $7 75@$8; Pennsylvania and Ohio do., $8@$8 75; High Grades, $9@$10. Wheat dull; Red, $1 75@$1 80; White, $1 90@$1 92. Rye held at 75c. Corn dull; Yellow, 61c.@62c.; Mixed Western, 60c. Oats declined 1c.; White, 42c.; Mixed, 40c. Coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar dull; Fair Refining, 8½c.@8¾c. Molasses dull and market favors buyers. Provisions unchanged. Whisky steady at 93c.

LOUISVILLE, July 22.—Flour dull; Extra Family, $6 50. Wheat choice, $1 25@$1 35. Corn, 62c. Oats, 40c. Rye, nothing doing. Provisions in good demand and firmer. Pork, $13@$13 25, cash, for round lots. Bacon, advanced; Shoulders, 6¾c.; Sides, 8¾c.@8⅞c., in round lots packed. Bulk Meats higher; Shoulders, 5¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 7¼c.@7¾c.; Clear Sides, 7¾c.@8c., for round lots loose. Hams, sugar-cured, 14c.@14½c. Lard, Prime Leaf, in tcs., 9½c.; kegs, 10¼c.; order lots ¼c. higher. Whisky strong at 89c.

MILWAUKEE, July 22.—Flour dull and nominal. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 30; No. 2, $1 21¼. Corn firm; No. 2 Mixed, 40½c. Oats are in fair demand and advanced; No. 2, 28c. Rye firm; No. 1, 54½c. Barley in fair demand and advanced; No. 2 Fall, 45c. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 13c. Receipts—1,000 bbls. Flour, 17,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 41,000 bushels Wheat.

ALBANY, July 22.—Wheat nothing doing in old; some new Toledo sold, but prices not made known. Rye rules higher; sales, 1 car State at 85c; Barley-malt dull. Oats very dull and lower; sales 1 car Western Mixed at 45c. and 1 car No. 1 Chicago at 44c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 22.—Cotton dull; nothing doing; Middling, 22¼c.@22½c.; net receipts, 171 bales; gross, 173 bales; exports—to Liverpool, 1,032 bales; coastwise, 225 bales; stock, 10,478 bales.

CHARLESTON, July 22.—Cotton dull; Middling nominal; net receipts, 49 bales; gross, 50 bales; exports, coastwise, 600 bales; stock, 3,192 bales.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCHULTZ & WARKER

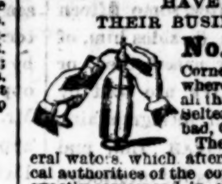
HAVE REMOVED THEIR BUSINESS OFFICE TO

No. 860 Broadway.

Corner 17th-st. and Union-square, where they receive orders and sell all the leading mineral waters, as Selters, Vichy, Kissingen, Carlsbad, Congress, &c., on draft.

These are the only artificial mineral waters which after analysis by the first chemical authorities of the country, have been proved to exactly correspond in composition with the natural waters they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession. They are perfectly pure and free from metallic contaminations, and are drawn from our patent ten-gallon

Glass Fountains Only.



NOTICE TO RUPTURED SOLDIERS.

AN ACT TO PROVIDE FOR FURNISHING TRUSSES TO DISABLED SOLDIERS.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled: That every soldier of the Union Army who was ruptured while in the line of duty, during the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, shall be entitled to receive a single or double truss of such style as may be designated by the Surgeon-General of the United States Army as the best suited for such disability.

SEC. 2. The application for such truss shall be made by the ruptured soldier to an examining surgeon for pensions, whose duty it shall be to examine such applicant, and for every such applicant, found to have a rupture or hernia, shall prepare and forward to the Surgeon-General an application for such truss, without charge to the soldier.

SEC. 3. That the Surgeon-General of the United States Army is hereby authorized and directed to purchase and procure the number of trusses which may be required for distribution to such disabled soldiers, at a price not greater than the same are sold to the trade at wholesale; and the cost of the same shall be paid, upon the requisition of the Surgeon-General, out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved May 28, 1872.

EXTRACT FROM REPORT OF A BOARD OF MEDICAL OFFICERS CONVENED TO EXAMINE SAMPLES OF TRUSSES.

* * * "The Board is of the opinion that the above principles (viz.: those which belong to a proper truss) are best carried out by the truss, samples of which were submitted by Messrs. Bartlett, Butman & Parker, of Chicago, and by the well-known Chase's truss, (made by several firms.) * * * These patterns are, therefore, recommended by the Board, as those best adapted, in their opinion, for the purposes indicated in the act of Congress, entitled 'An act to provide for furnishing trusses,' etc." * *

WAR DEPARTMENT, SURGEON-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11, 1872.

The above recommendation of the Board of Medical Officers with regard to trusses is approved, and any person entitled under the act to receive a truss will be furnished with either of the patterns of truss recommended by the Board, as he may select.

The proof that a soldier was ruptured in the line of duty will consist of the fact that he is receiving a pension, either wholly or in part on account of the rupture—or of evidence sufficient to procure such pension.

Blank forms for applications for trusses will be furnished from the Surgeon-General's office, and by examining surgeons for pensions.

J. K. BARNES,
Surgeon-General, United States Army.

OFFICE OF THE MANHATTAN MARKET COMPANY, NOS. 346 and 348 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 15, 1872.

NOTICE.—THE CONSTANT APPLICATION for STANDS in the MANHATTAN MARKET, 34th-st., North River, has induced the Company to open their books before the completion of the building. Consequently, on and after MONDAY, July 1, stands will be LEASED for the term of five years, the occupants to have privilege and preference on renewal of lease at the end of the term. Leases will date from Aug. 1, when it is expected the building will be ready for occupation.

Plans of the BUILDING AND STANDS, with prices affixed, can be examined at the office of the Company. PAUL J. ARMOUR, President.

RAILROAD IRON.

850 tons 30lbs. fish pattern rails, now at New Orleans, and

120 tons do., here, for sale by

PERKINS, LIVINGSTON & POST,
No. 31 New-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES

At the "Times" Up-Town Office.
No. 54½ West 32d-st., junction Broadway and 6th-av.,

And the "Times" West-Side Office.
No. 308 West 23d-st., corner of 8th-av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

ALL FAMILIES AND HOTELS
Can be Immediately Supplied
WITH RELIABLE HELP,
OF ALL NATIONALITIES,
AT NO. 437 6TH-AV.,
Between 26th and 27th Sts.

A LADY, LEFT TO HER OWN RESOURCES, seeks employment without giving up her home. Address INQUIRER, Box No. 180 *Times* Office, New-York.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV., CAN be found first-class servants, cooks, laundresses and others. City or country girls wanted for all works.

AT PELTON'S, NO. 645 6TH-AV., NEAR 38th-st., formerly with Bedell, 4th-av.—Servants of all kinds, for City or country; Catholic or Protestant.

COOK.—SITUATION BY FIRST-CLASS cook; understands her business perfectly; soups, desserts, creams, jellies, &c.; good bread-maker; reference from best families; would go a short distance in the country. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN WOMAN as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French, English and German cooking, boning, larding, &c.; private family, boarding-house, hotel, &c. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, A SITUATION as good family cook; meats, games, pastry; good baker, &c.; will wash; country or City; good reference. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK, &c.—A COOK, WASHER AND ironer's situation by a Protestant German woman; very respectable, and good family cook; good washer and ironer; good references. Apply at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE COMPETENT girl as good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to short distance in the country; excellent City references. Apply at No. 44 East 32d-st.

COOK, &c.—A GIRL WANTS A SITUATION as plain cook, washer and ironer in a small private family; just arrived from the country. Call at No. 32 Essex-st., top floor.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—A SITUATION for two very excellent girls, willing to go to the country, one as plain cook, the other as chamber-maid and waitress. Can be seen on Monday at their present employer's, No. 24 West 33d-st.

COOK.—WANTED BY A RESPECTABLE woman, (Swedish,) a situation as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has best of reference; no objections to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

COOK, &c.—A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as good cook and excellent baker; no objection to a short distance in the country; best reference. No. 324 East 36th-st.

COOK.—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE, neat woman as cook; would assist in washing; good baker; no objections to the country; best testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A SITUATION BY A neat, tidy young women as chamber-maid or waitress; would do both in a small family, or either in a Summer-house or hotel; good testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A CHAMBER-maid and waitress' situation by a German young woman; very respectable; excellent waitress and chamber-maid; best testimonials; City or country. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman as chamber-maid and waitress; is competent and willing to make herself useful; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

CHAMBER-MAID.—AN AMERICAN girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or would do house-work for a small family; good references. Can be seen at No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as chamber-maid and seamstress; thoroughly understands her business; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 534 6th-av., between 31st and 32d-sts.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTAble young girl, a situation as chamber-maid, and to assist with washing. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 218 5th-av., for two days.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—AS CHAMBER-maid; willing to assist with ironing, or as first-class waitress; excellent reference for seven years. Call at No. 462 6th-av., in the shoe-store.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or waitress alone; City or country. Call for two days at No. 490 6th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—A RESPECTAble young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; best City reference. Call at No. 149 West 39th-st., first floor.

COPYING.—A LADY DESIRES COPYING or writing of any kind to do. Call or address COPYIST, No. 129 East 17th-st.

DRESS-MAKER.—AN EXPERT DRESS-maker solicits engagements to go out by the day, or take work home. Call or address Mrs. M. R., No. 117 West 43d-st.

EMPLOYERS

Can be supplied immediately with first-class help of every description, for City or country, at ODELL'S, No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

GENERAL HOUSE-WORK.—AS GENeral house-work, by an American woman, in a small private family; is a good plain cook. Apply at No. 247 West 18th-st.

GERMAN SERVANTS FOR ALL POSItions, capable and trustworthy, constantly found at No. 315 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.
MRS. LOWE.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN ENGLISH lady, who has had fourteen years' experience, as housekeeper in a private family or first-class boarding-house; City or country. Address Mrs. S., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN woman, a situation to do general house-work; is a plain cook, a good washer and ironer. Apply at No. 127 Norfolk-st., of 2d. Hild.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

HOUSE-WORK.—A CAPITAL GIRL TO do general house-work or as laundress; best City reference. Call at No. 159 West 27th-st., second floor.

HOUSE-WORK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL, thoroughly competent, to do general house-work for a family of two or three. Call at 144 West 30th st.

J. W. CARPENTER'S

Supplies employers in City or country with valuable Protestant and Catholic

SERVANTS.

At No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

LAUNDRESS.—A LAUNDRESS' SITUAtion by a Protestant woman; very respectable; country or City; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of fine work in the best manner; best reference. Call at 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE young woman and first-class laundress, all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work, or chamber-work and fine washing; country or City; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—A PROTESTANT GIRL as laundress, or chamber-maid and fine washer in a private family; or plain cook to assist with washing; City references. Apply at 438 6th-av. grocery.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A MOST COMPETENT girl as laundress; willing and obliging; understands her business in all its branches; good reference. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—WANTED, by a respectable German woman, a situation as nursery governess; speaks French and German perfectly; is thoroughly competent, and well recommended; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW, WITH no family, wishes a child or two children to take care of at her home; they will have good board, good treatment, and a comfortable home; excellent references. Call for one week at No. 213 East 28th-st., top floor, back.

NURSE.—BY A VERY HIGHLY RECOMmended English nurse, to take charge of a baby from its birth, or growing children; City or country. Apply at the French and German office, No. 621 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

NURSE.—A GERMAN PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as nurse for growing children; has good City reference; can teach German; no objection to the country. Apply at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

NURSE, &c.—BY A YOUNG SWEDISH woman, as nurse and seamstress; can operate on several machines, and cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses; good testimonials. Call at 335 4th-av.

NURSE, &c.—A VERY NEAT AND BRIGHT Scotch girl desires a place as nurse or chamber-maid; excellent references and moderate wages. Inquire at No. 4 Union-square.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLEAGED AMERICAN woman of experience, as monthly nurse; no objection to the country or an invalid; good reference. Call all the week at No. 220 West 33d-st.

NURSE.—A SITUATION AS SICK NURSE, by an English woman, in a Protestant family, by the day or week; good references. Call for three days at No. 455 West 31st st.

NURSE, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN AS NURSE or lady's maid; can dress hair if required; City references. Apply at No. 149 West 39th-st., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—A YOUNG PROTESTANT woman who can cut and fit ladies' or children's dresses, operate and do any kind of family sewing, desires an engagement by the month or week; unexceptionable City references. Call at No. 109 West 34th-st., near Broadway.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION BY A French Protestant woman as seamstress; is a good dress-maker; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; would assist with chamber-work or the care of children. Call at office No. 721 6th-av., near 41st-st.

SEAMSTRESS.—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; a good operator on Singer's family machine and others; has a machine herself. Apply at No. 437 6th-av.

WASHING.—A PROTESTANT WOMAN, who is an excellent laundress, solicits gentlemen's washing to do at home. Call for two days at No. 604 6th-av.

WASHING.—AN EXPERIENCED COLored laundress solicits washing to do at home; linens, &c., done in superior style; orders receive prompt attention. Call at No. 218 Thompson-st.

WASHING AND HOUSE-CLEANING.—An experienced laundress, to go out by the day washing, ironing, or house-cleaning. Call at No. 425 East 15th-st., Room No. 16.

WASHING.—A RESPECTABLE WIDOW solicits a small family's washing to do; fluting neatly done. No. 162 West 28th-st., Room No. 6.

WAITRESS.—A WAITRESS' SITUATION wanted by a very respectable German young woman; country or City; understands the care of silver, getting up salads in the best manner; will do chamber-work and waiting; very best testimonials. Call at No. 318 Bowery, entrance on Bleecker-st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY young girl, a situation as first-class waitress, in either City or Country; understands the care of silver, making of salads, &c.; has excellent City reference. Apply at No. 645 6th-av., near 38th-st.

WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION AS waitress, seamstress, chamber-maid or nurse, by a first-class Swedish girl, speaking English. Apply for three days at No. 2 Broadway, second floor.

WAITRESS, &c.—A SITUATION AS first-class waitress or chamber-maid; no objection to the country; best references. Call at No. 107 West 18th-st.

MALES.

COACHMAN.—WANTED BY A YOUNG German, a situation as coachman; City or country; good groom and driver; understands the proper treatment and care of horses and carriages, &c.; sober and obliging; best City references. Address R. S., Box No. 23 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A THOROUGHLY-competent young man (Protestant) as coachman or groom; can drive double or single harness; lately arrived from the old country, where he has had some good practice. Address J. B., at J. Cooney's harness-store, No. 593 3d-av.

COACHMAN.—AN ACTIVE, OBLIGING young man wishes a situation as coachman and gardener; understands perfectly the care of horses, cows, garden, &c.; four years' reference from late employer; low wages accepted for a permanent situation. Address or call at No. 4 West 4th-st., Room 13.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN, a situation as coachman; is a good groom and careful driver; can milk, do plain gardening, and is willing and obliging; best references from last and former employers. Address HENRY, care of Mr. Prosser, No. 12 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

COACHMAN.—A SITUATION AS COACHman and gardener by a very steady and reliable young man; willing to be useful on a gentleman's place; ten years' experience, and best of reference. Apply at No. 4 Union-square.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A THOROUGHLY competent single man; will assist in gardening if required; willing and obliging; three years' reference from last employer. Call or address for two days M. J., No. 436 6th-av., harness-store.

COACHMAN, &c.—A FIRST-CLASS COACHman and groom, single, wishes a situation; understands his duties thoroughly; unexceptionable City references; City or country. Address M. G., Box No. 28 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

COACHMAN.—BY A THOROUGHLY COMpetent man; understands caring and driving in all its branches; can produce the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 992 6th-av., between 55th and 56th sts., saddler's store.

EMPLOYERS WANTING COACHMEN, grooms, porters, errand-boys, farm hands, &c., can get them immediately at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 543 6th-av.

FARMER.—AN EXPERIENCED MAN AS farmer; understands general farm-work thoroughly; house required for family; good references. Apply at No. 138 6th av., over drug-store.

GARDENER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTestant young man, aged twenty-seven, who thoroughly understands gardening in all its branches; is willing and obliging, and will make himself useful to his employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

GARDENER.—A SITUATION AS GARDENer by a man who perfectly understands his business in all its branches. Best references from present employer. Address J. B., Ravenswood, Queens County, New-York.

GROOM, &c.—A PROTESTANT SINGLE man wants employment as groom and coachman; can work in a small garden and milk; perfectly understands a coachman's duty; has very good reference. Address C. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

PORTER.—A GERMAN WISHES A SITUation as porter or watchman in any kind of business; best recommendation for honesty; can be trusted with money. Address C. D., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young man, lately landed, wishes a situation where he can be useful to his employer; can care and drive horses, do plain gardening, &c.; is willing to work for moderate wages. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

USEFUL MAN.—A YOUNG MAN OF twenty wants a situation in an American or English family; will drive a horse, wait on table and make himself useful; terms easy. Address P. J., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

USEFUL MAN.—A SITUATION AS USEful man about a gentleman's place by a respectable and industrious young Englishman; can drive, take care of horses, do plain gardening, milk, &c. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WAITER.—A SITUATION AS FIRST-CLASS waiter; has first-class City references. Address for two days M., Box No. 81 Up-town *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d-st.

HELP WANTED.

ALL IN WANT OF GOOD, RELIABLE help of all nationalities, in any capacity, City or country, suited at WALKER'S, No. 155 6th-av., over drug-store.

GARDENER.—WANTED A GARDENER on a gentleman's place near the City; must understand both flowers and vegetables, also keeping things in order; none but Protestants, married, and with small families need apply. Call for two days with references at No. 65 Worth-st., between 10 and 3 o'clock.

FARMER WANTED—MARRIED; THE wife to do house-work in a family of three persons; also a single man to help on the farm; must be Protestants. Apply at the store, No. 40 Cortlandt-st.

THREE PHYSICIANS WANTED.—One to go to Bridgeport, one to Poughkeepsie, and one to Newburg, to establish a medical specialty paying handsomely. Address Dr. C. L. BLOOD, No. 105 East 14th-st.

WET NURSE.—WANTED, A RESPECTAble woman as wet nurse, with plenty of milk; milk must be from two to six months old. Apply to Mrs. SANDERS, No. 48 3d-av.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JULY 23, 1872.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

HENRY WILSON,

OF MASSACHUSETTS.

"Gen. Grant never has been defeated, and he never will be."—HORACE GREELEY.

"While asserting the right of every Republican to his untrammeled choice of a candidate for next President until a nomination is made, I venture to suggest that Gen. Grant will be far better qualified for that momentous trust in 1873 than he was in 1868."—HORACE GREELEY, *Speech on 5th January, 1871.*

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—ROBIN HOOD—Miss Lydia Thompson, Mr. Harry Beckett.

UNION-SQUARE THEATRE.—THE BELLES OF THE KITCHEN, &c.—The Vokes Troupe.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—WITCHES OF NEW-YORK—Albert W. Aiken and company.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.—SUMMER NIGHT CONCERT under direction of Theo. Thomas.

STEINWAY HALL.—CONCERT—Mr. A. Reubenstein, Mr. H. Weimanski, Miss Louise Liebhart.

The New-York Times.

DAILY, WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY.

This journal is now thoroughly identified with the greatest political necessity of the hour—uncompromising warfare against all forms of corruption, whether in national or local government. For years past the TIMES has been exposing the demoralising schemes of self-interested politicians, and its recent warfare upon the Tammany Democrats has been received with universal approval. It has adhered to the pledge given in its original prospectus, more than twenty years ago, that the public should be truly represented, and their interests faithfully guarded through its columns. Its record has been pure and honorable, and the highest aim of its proprietors is to render it more and more worthy of its past history, and of the confidence which the public repose in it. Two out of three of the original proprietors still direct its policy, and guide it on all public questions. They purpose that the TIMES shall continue to keep clear of all narrow and unworthy influences and cliques, and aim to represent the great body of the public, as distinguished from personal factions. It occupies a perfectly independent position, and is free to speak the truth on all subjects and about all men. Its greatly increased circulation throughout the country adds to its power and influence. It will continue to be a faithful exponent of Republican principles, recognizing the claims of American industry in adjusting the sources of revenue; and it will advocate with untiring energy every cause which tends to further the welfare of the people.

CAMPAIGN EDITION.

During the ensuing Presidential Canvass, we shall publish a SPECIAL WEEKLY EDITION for the convenience of those who desire the latest and most trustworthy political intelligence.

The CAMPAIGN EDITION of the NEW-YORK TIMES will be furnished to mail subscribers, for six months, for the sum of FIFTY CENTS. All copies sent to the same Post-office to be mailed to one address.

A very full summary of news, and many general articles of great interest, are published in the Semi-weekly editions; and in the Weekly edition there is an unabridged report of the proceedings at the Farmers' Club, an excellent summary of political information, and a great variety of matter suitable for family reading.

The NEW-YORK TIMES is pre-eminently a family paper, all objectionable advertisements being rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday edition.....$12
The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition..... 10
The Sunday Edition, per annum..... 2
The EUROPEAN EDITION, per annum, postage extra. 3

SPECIAL RATES FOR THE WEEKLY AND SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES FOR 1872.

The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum.....$1 00
The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum..... 2 50

Subscriptions to either of our editions, except the Weekly, received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

The SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a *registered* letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.
New-York City.

To Advertisers.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 33d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, and No. 1,241 Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ The NEW-YORK TIMES has opened a branch office in Brooklyn at No. 111 Fulton-st., junction of Fulton and Main, where advertisements will be received until 5 P. M.

☞ Advertisements for the WEEKLY TIMES must be handed in before 10 o'clock this evening.

☞ *Throughout the Presidential canvass, we shall publish fuller reports of meetings and conventions in each State than any other New-York journal. Very full dispatches will be forwarded by telegraph, supplemented by careful letters. Our desire is to place before the public the latest and most trustworthy information, and we have made ample arrangements for that purpose.*

Senator CONKLING will address the public this evening at the Cooper Institute. We need not urge those Republicans who are friendly to the Senator, who respect his character and admire the energy, fidelity, and gallantry with which he has performed the difficult duties of his high office, to attend to-night. But we do ask those who have given heed to the constant and bitter slanders with which he has been assailed, and who have been taught to suspect his motives and doubt his ability, to go and listen to what he may have to say of the Administration with which he has been so intimately connected. We venture the prediction that no candid man will hear Mr. CONKLING'S address without being convinced that our State has not been unworthily represented in the Senate.

M. RAPHAEL FELIX, whom many persons in this country will recollect as one of the most slippery and extortionate of his craft and race, lately died near London. A contemporary famous for the amazing information it receives from Europe, sometimes in spurious telegraphic dispatches, announces, with its wonted accuracy, M. RAPHAEL as "the only son of the great tragedienne, RACHEL." This is so far near the truth that the dramatic screw in question was the oldest brother of RACHEL, whose manager he was during her visit to the United States, some fifteen years ago, and that she had (besides him, of course) two sons, paternity ascertained, or doubtless ascertainable. We are told by the same high authority in foreign affairs, that RAPHAEL'S sisters, SARAH, LIA, and DINAH, took his body to Paris for interment. These ladies must then have been the daughters of RACHEL, whose family begins to increase at a rate, since her death, that would surely have alarmed her during her life. But it will be safe to assume that these ladies were the great actress's well-known sisters, the eldest of whom—a very stout actress—was the one to whom she said, seeing her dressed for the part of a shepherdess "SARAH, you look like a shepherdess that has just dined on her flock."

The main issues of the Barnard impeachment trial have at length been reached. Ex-Judge VAN COTT opened the case for the prosecution in a speech which was, in every respect, worthy of the important occasion which called it forth, and of the high tribunal to which it was addressed. There was no attempt to substitute sound for sense, or forensic fury for argument. The address presented an indictment against BARNARD as crushing as it was calmly and impartially reasoned out, and no better introduction could well be imagined to one of the most momentous of suits that can be instituted in a free country. It was a suggestive reminder that the case had no parallel in this State during the last hundred years. Even as a century plant, impeachment of a Judge of the Supreme Court is a historical product that we could readily dispense with.

Do Messrs. SCHURZ and GREELEY think the American people are to be gulled by such letters as that the Senator read from his candidate at St. Louis last evening? A more conspicuous instance of disingenuous dodging of a plain question in politics we never saw. Mr. SCHURZ asked Mr. GREELEY, in so many words, what were his "intentions" regarding civil service reform. Mr. GREELEY took a week to answer in, and said nothing about his intentions—not one word. Like a great many others, the Senator evidently wanted to know whether the candidate had abandoned the theory he has so often avowed, that offices are to be distributed as rewards for political services; whether he still entertained the low standard of political morality confessed in his letter dissolving the political firm of SEWARD, WEED & GREELEY; whether he had made any entangling alliances with the Tammany Democrats who are supporting him or the still meaner Tammany Republicans, who "overwhelmed and discouraged" Gen. SCHURZ by forcing the nomination at Cincinnati; and, finally, whether GREELEY had any faith in the scheme of competitive examinations, to which SCHURZ had committed himself in the Senate. On all these points, GREELEY obstinately refuses to give any information. He only indulges in a rehash of all the stale lies invented for months past in his organ about the Administration, and declares his conviction that a President with his (GREELEY'S) present views as to a second term, would naturally be a perfect President. He leaves it to be inferred that, if he is elected, *he* will be a perfect President. From present appearances, the people don't think the inference a sound one, and are not ready to test it by electing him.

Today's receipts on account of the Children's fund foot up to the large amount of $1,741. The greater proportion of this is made up of the very liberal subscription given by "individual members of the Stock Exchange." In addition to the weekly excursions, which will be continued throughout the season, we are, every day, bringing our organization for the relief of the sick children of the poor, nearer perfection. Our agents are now to be found in nearly every district of the City, and their efforts have undoubtedly resulted in saving many lives. Our subscribers have the satisfaction of knowing that the funds in our possession will enable us to furnish the means for saving many more.

The Republican Party in the State.

The most encouraging reports reach us from well-informed quarters as to the prospects of the Republican Party in the State of New-York. The Tammany candidate will quite surely go out of Manhattan Island with a majority so much less than that which has often been obtained by the party that has taken him up as a last resort, that he will be unable to stand at all before the overwhelming mass of true Republican votes that will be poured upon him from the interior. Mr. GREELEY'S name was once a potent one in the interior of New-York and of Ohio. Twelve years ago, before the war, he would probably have commanded a very large vote in the rural districts of both States. Then the farmers and the rural manufacturers had not a little faith in his ability and his patriotism; and they looked upon him above all as a simple-hearted, firm, and faithful man, of whose devotion to their interests they had reason to be proud. But his course during the war and since its close has enlightened and disenchanted them in regard to their former guide, philosopher, and friend—whose assumption of the farmer's character, by the way, they are shrewd enough to see through, and whose ignorance of the part which he has undertaken to play they, of course, are the very men to detect.

Mr. GREELEY'S ruin in these quarters has been created by his vacillation and his uneasy fretfulness under disappointment. Farmers and the communities in which they exercise a controlling influence, are stable; moving, when they move at all, slowly and surely; and what they admire above all things in a public man is consistency and faithfulness to his convictions. These men received their first shock when Mr. GREELEY cried out to let the South go and the Union "slide." And when he found that in this he had made a great mistake and began shrieking "On to Richmond," they began to see the weathercock element in his character. Upon this they were again enlightened by his attempted Canada negotiations, his opposition (not on the one-term principle) to Mr. LINCOLN'S re-election, and finally by his appearance on the bail-bond of JEFFERSON DAVIS. For the Union, that he was willing to give up, they were willing to give their lives, and saw their sons give their lives and their limbs; and when the rebellion had been put down, and the Union preserved, they neither admired nor understood the alacrity with which the then editor of the *Tribune* came forward as the bondsman of the man who had been the most prominent in the endeavor to destroy the Union.

But now they do begin to understand it, and to feel a consequent disgust. Now that he has deserted the Republican Party and joined himself—he of all men—to the Democrats, whom he has for years reviled, they see that, although he might have been once an honest Republican, he was never so thorough and fixed in his purpose that he could not have been tempted away by the promise of an office of sufficient importance; and that all his efforts, whether in one direction or another, were in a great measure incited by a desire for notoriety, or a crafty design to make friends for possible future emergencies. They see that, as the *World* was either betrayed into confessing, or was obliged to confess, the contest is now "between GREELEY, with a Democratic Cabinet, Congress, and State Governments, and GRANT, with a Republican Cabinet, Congress, and State Governments." They see that Mr. GREELEY is willing—indeed they have the best reason for believing that he has bargained—to give the country up to the rule of a Democratic Congress and Democratic State Governments, in order that he may sit in the White House and be called His Excellency.

Now, aside from the fact that the rule of this party is that which these men gave their own and their children's blood to put down—aside from the fact that the Tammany trail is over the Cincinnati-Baltimore coalition—aside from all this, such a man as Mr. GREELEY has shown himself to be, is not the sort of person whom sensible, steady farmers do at all affect in any way, least of all as Chief Executive of the United States. They have begun to speak very plainly about Mr. GREELEY'S course, and to call it by not very pleasant names; and they refuse, the greater part of them, point-blank, to be led off by Mr. GREELEY to support the nominee of a Democratic Convention, and to elect a man who, according to the confession of the leading Democratic newspapers in the State, is pledged to put the country absolutely under Democratic rule. To them, hereafter, HORACE GREELEY is "a lost leader." The consequence is that the rural districts are rallying strongly to the Republican standard—well-known, beloved, victorious—and the rally is no more for Republicanism than against chicanery, tergiversation, and Tammany Democracy. The cheering news from the interior is that, notwithstanding the defection of a few professional politicians, the Republican Party will carry the State of New-York in November.

The Democratic Party in 1848 and in 1872.

In 1848, after Gen. TAYLOR had distinguished himself in the Mexican war, his name was suggested by Whigs and Democrats as a candidate for President. Nothing was known of his political principles or antecedents. The enthusiasm which the mention of his name awakened, rendered it certain that should either party make him its nominee, his success would be inevitable. But the leaders of the Democratic Party, together with its influential organs, repressed the zeal of the younger and less thoughtful members of their party by saying, "We are in ignorance of the political principles of Gen. TAYLOR, and we cannot consent to hazard the safety and welfare of the Democratic Party by taking a candidate who is not known to be of our faith. It is better to be beaten with a candidate whose principles are known to be sound, than to win with one who may prove unfaithful." The idea, therefore, of making Gen. TAYLOR Democratic candidate for President was repudiated, simply because he was not known to be a Democrat. Such were the views and action of the Democracy in 1848.

So rapid, however, has been the demoralization in that once great and enlightened party, that in 1872 they not only ignore the views which influenced them in 1848, but rush to the support of a nominee whose principles are known to have been utterly and bitterly hostile both to the Democratic Party and to all the able and trusted men of that party. Mr. GREELEY has not only been steadily opposing the Democracy from the time he commenced journalism, but he has since assailed and denounced every prominent and influential and trusted Democratic statesman throughout the Union. He has opposed all Democratic measures, and vilified all Democratic statesmen, individually, for more than thirty years. The terms of the bargain which brings the Democracy to the support of a "United States Bank Whig," "an Abolitionist," and a Black Republican, are creeping out, and reveal infamy enough to overwhelm both parties. If the American people have not taken leave of their senses—if honesty and patriotism have not become unmeaning and obsolete terms—this shameful coalition will encounter a rebuke in November so emphatic and indignant as to teach an ambitious apostate on the one hand, and unprincipled party leaders on the other, a lesson that will not soon be forgotten.

Time is telling against the Cincinnati movement. Many who were inclined to vote for Mr. GREELEY have abundant reason, as the canvass progresses, for abandoning that idea. So, too, with the Democrats, who said that if Mr. GREELEY received an indorsement at Baltimore they would support him. Now, however, many hesitate, and many more positively refuse to enter into the bargain. We meet them among the quiet professional men, merchants and mechanics. These classes say that as steadfast Democrats they cannot, even at the beck of leaders, give their votes to a life-long political opponent. And this mode of reasoning will not only go on, but strengthen as the canvass progresses. The leaders, weary of waiting for office, forsaking all they previously held sacred, may unite in favor of GREELEY, but the very act of taking a Radical political opponent as a representative of the Democratic Party not only demoralizes but disbands the party, leaving individual Democrats to choose and act for themselves. This is being done to an extent which will confound the Seymours, the Hoffmans, the Tweeds, the Sweenys, and other leaders of a betrayed and dishonored party.

Dumb Conductors.

Conductors are not always surly and disobliging. On the contrary, some distinguish themselves by civility and attention to the comfort of the public, thus forming a sort of high aristocracy in their business. To these we respectfully suggest a change in the etiquette of the street-railway car that will win them much favor with ladies, and even with gentlemen. It is now regarded as the correct, if not the elegant, thing for a conductor who wishes to collect a fare from a passenger who does not happen to be looking at him, to poke that passenger with the forefinger in the ribs, or on the arm, or in the back; and if by chance the passenger supposes that this delicate attention comes from the elbow or the umbrella of some fellow-sufferer, with whom he is wedged into those comfortless boxes on wheels wherewith the companies accommodate the public, the thrust is repeated until the delinquent turns round to see what's the matter.

Now, strange as it may seem to conductors, ladies, and even gentlemen, don't like to be poked in the abdomen, the torso or the limbs by strangers; nor is this manipulation made a whit more agreeable, or, in their eyes, more proper, because the poker wants the pokee to pay five cents. Among the many disqualifications for the conductor's place which seem to be insisted on in appointees by the managers of the companies, we have not yet heard that drunkenness was enumerated, although deafness (to reasonable complaints) does seem, at least, to be in high favor.

Therefore, we venture to suggest, meekly, as becomes the mouth-piece of a humble and long-suffering public, that conductors, on those rare occasions when it is necessary to attract a passenger's attention, shall speak and ask for what they want. This is done by all other persons who wish payment to be made; why should conductors make themselves an exception to what is both customary and reasonable? It is not pleasant to be handled intentionally by another person, a stranger; and in this case it is entirely unnecessary. We make all due allowance for the general inclination to make words which are frequently repeated as brief as possible; and we remember the Jew's answer to COLERIDGE who asked him: "Jew, why don't you say old clothes instead of o' clo'?" "Christian, if you had to say old clothes as often as I have, you would say o' clo' too." But the word "fare" is short and easy of utterance; nor is "fare, if you please" a difficult or ungraceful form of demand. Even the single word, however, need be uttered so rarely that it would not be a severe tax upon the vocal organs of any conductor. And if the people who don't like to be handled, who are largely in the majority, would just grumble a little, and thus let it be known that a word is as good as a poke to a blind passenger, there would soon be a change of fashion in this respect. Let a like change also be made in one other respect. Conductors are very generally in the habit of taking passengers by the arm and "passing them in"—we believe that is the phrase—no less in the case of women than of men. Now it very rarely is the case that any such assistance is needed, or is at all agreeable, particularly with ladies. This custom should be stopped absolutely and as soon as possible. "Hands off" is a good rule.

The State Committee.

The readers of the Tammany organs have now been treated to three successive salvos over the withdrawal of as many members from the Republican State Committee, and from the party, for the purpose of supporting the Tammany candidate. In each case the retiring Committeeman was hailed as a convert, and his action was heralded as another sign of the progress of the Democratic cause in Republican ranks. In reality, however, these changes signified no more than the return of spies from a hostile camp, throwing off the uniforms donned for purposes of deception. When the State Committee was made up at the State Convention last Fall, these gentlemen and some others were put upon it as representatives of what was known as the Fenton wing of the party, in pursuance of an attempt to place the party on a rational basis of energetic unity. It is now plain that FENTON knew as well then as he does today, the part his followers would be expected to play. He was then hatching the plot he is now carrying out, and had already entered upon the negotiations which have resulted in taking him and most of the prominent Fenton men into the Democratic Party. His representatives on the Committee were expected by him to remain there only long enough to serve his own ends. Three have now dropped off at his signal. When he issues his orders, there are several more who will go through the same manœuvre, and who will instantly be crowed over by the Democratic Press as "converts" to Greeleyism.

When the matter is understood, however, their tactics will fail to produce the effect expected of them. The decent portion of the public are now accustomed to FENTON'S tricks, and whenever it is discovered that he is at the bottom of a political move, its insignificance is at once understood. We do not suppose the Fenton decoys on the Committee will take our advice, but now that their purpose is exposed, and they can no longer effect anything by protracting their stay, would it not be as well "not to stand upon the order of their going, but go at once!"

Another of the "Campaign Lies."

Some slanderer by trade—probably DANA—started the story a year or so ago that Mr. THOMAS MURPHY presented Gen. GRANT with a cottage at Long Branch. According to the rule laid down by Senator SUMNER, the President should at once have come out on the steps of the White House, à *la* ANDREW JOHNSON, and denied this tale—and so with every other calumny which the scandal-mongers choose to set afloat. But he was silent, and now the cottage story is told all over the country as gospel, and doubtless is believed by many persons.

There is, nevertheless, not a word of truth in it, and any man who repeats it simply brands himself as a common liar. This is strong language, but plain words may be excused when they are addressed to vagabonds who sit down and concoct falsehoods about men who cannot answer because of their public positions. Whether in public meeting or in private conversation, anybody who says that Mr. MURPHY gave Gen. GRANT a cottage, or had anything whatever to do with the said cottage, is guilty of uttering what he well knows to be untrue. Mr. MURPHY himself has tried to bring one sneak to book, as witness the following letter:

NO. 3 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1872.

Hon. Milo Goodrich, Dryden, N. Y.:

SIR: In a report of a speech recently made by you at Ithaca I read that, speaking of the President of the United States, you said: "He now revels in Long Branch, in a cottage given him by THOMAS MURPHY."

Now, Sir, this oft-repeated statement is wholly false. I did not give the President his house, nor contribute a cent toward its purchase; and so far as I know and believe, he purchased it and paid for it with his own money.

Assuming you to be a gentleman, you will retract this statement as publicly as you uttered it.

Respectfully yours,
THOMAS MURPHY.

A few more lies in which Mr. MURPHY'S name appears will have to be stopped one of these days; but we have always been of opinion that a Court of law was the fitting place in which to stop them. Let us hope that steps will be taken to put this machinery in motion.

Wire-Walking With a Purpose.

Everybody remembers when the "Great BLONDIN" amazed the world by crossing Niagara on a wire, It was the time when poor "Artemus Ward," full of admiration at so grand a feat in his own show-shop line, apostrophized the performance in the lines beginning

"Illustrious stranger! Enterprisin' Frenchman!
Was it a gal fust got you on to a string?"

Whether BLONDIN did it for love or money, his feat brought him fame and the similar achievement of a congenial spirit in California has been equally successful. Mr. L. P. WARD, as we learn from the San Francisco papers, rejoices in the distinction of being known as "the gymnastic, typographical, Olympian acrobat." Much, no doubt, is to be expected of an artist answering this description, and Mr. WARD'S performance must be called fairly up to the mark.

It appears that a gentleman of San Francisco, much interested in mining property, lately visited Chinese Camp, Tuolumne County, to inspect a new quartz ledge. He was struck by its promise, and when one of the owners of a neighboring claim told him that in a day or two they were to try an extension on the "Atlas," the original mine, and that his name should be put down, if he wished, as one of the speculators, he eagerly assented. Next day he returned to San Francisco, and quickly had assays made of samples of ore from the "Atlas" mine. These proved extremely rich, and increased his satisfaction about the extension. But time wore on, and he heard nothing from Chinese Camp, and began to fear that his new acquaintance there meant to "shake" him. On consulting with friends, he was advised to send a capable man to the spot to represent his interests, and to settle independently in the promising region, if expedient. The person selected was Mr. WARD, who was not unwilling to refresh himself by a vacation from his professional labors, and to accept the offer of being one of the "locators" and having his expenses paid, with other gratifications, in consideration of visiting Chinese Camp. On arriving, he soon found that it would be needful to act with great promptness in the matter, if at all, and that he must immediately "locate" the claim. In fact, he and certain other adverse parties, found themselves together the very next morning pushing for the banks of a stream which must be crossed to get to the ground of the proposed location. The others knew WARD'S object, and were resolved to "head him off." On getting close to the river, however, it was found that all the adventurers were "headed off" together. In short, there had been heavy rains, and, in consequence, a freshet had swept away the only bridge by which, for miles, it was possible to cross the stream.

Here was a dilemma indeed. The river was a roaring torrent, and simply impassable. But across, running from side to side, was a wire rope which had formerly been used to support the iron pipe that conveyed water to one of the mines. Some men are born lucky, and here was the proof of the fortunate star of the speculator represented by the "Olympian acrobat." It appears that none of the men about him had ever seen WARD "do the Zampil," as he styles the feat known as Zampillaer-ostation and hence what he now did came upon them as an absolute surprise. The ironical man of the party, after all hands had taken in the situation, inquired if WARD was "agoin' to make that there location?" The undaunted Olympian calmly replied that he was, and to the universal amazement set forth, hand over hand, on the slender wire, the length of which was so great that what he undertook seemed totally impossible. A roar of derision followed the gymnasts departure, but presently fears for the safety of a fellow-creature thus perilously suspended over the raging waters begot a better feeling. If he fell, he must almost certainly perish. The river was tearing along at a tremendous rate, and, what with the width and the velocity of the current, the strongest swimmer would have no chance with it. Some of the miners ran down the banks, far below the wire, hoping to find boards or ropes to thrust into the stream and increase WARD'S chance of saving himself when he should fall. He had now arrived at near the middle, and suddenly he paused, hanging fifty feet above the water. The blood of the spectators chilled with horror. It was evident the man was exhausted, and must drop into the river. He bung straighter and straighter, and at last one arm dropped nervelessly by his side. There was a groan of sympathy, and all eyes strained at the coming catastrophe.

Suddenly the "Olympian acrobat," with a yell of "Hoop, la!" sprung to the top of the wire and stood there calmly on one leg. Had his Satanic Majesty unexpectedly presented himself to the gaping miners, they could not have been more astonished. Immediately after, WARD executed a hornpipe on the wire, hung off by one foot, then by his chin, and cut divers other astounding capers, each more incredible than the other. "Jerusalem!" at last burst from one honest miner of wider show-shop experience than his fellows—"Dirn my skin of it ain't that ere circus-actor I see down to Frisco." WARD went on his way to "locate" rejoicing. Of course the returns of the new ledge were of speculative richness, and of course all the California papers ring with the fame of the agile gentleman who "does the Zampil." Such is the advantage in auriferous countries of being an "Olympian acrobat." It is the happy fate of California to outstrip all other regions, and certainly BLONDIN in all his glory, never, in its practical results, at least, got "on to a string" to such good purpose as this.

MINOR TOPICS.

Responses to the call for the Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, at Pittsburg, are coming in upon the Secretary of the Committee in very great number. The Convention will be much larger than the one previously held at that place, and its influence will be very powerful. One of the prospective attendants on the Convention gives a letter from Maj.-Gen. George H. Thomas, written in 1869, which is well worth pondering. The General said:

"I sometimes think we, as a people, are specially guarded by an all wise Providence, else our recklessness would have long since involved the nation in hopeless confusion. No sooner are public affairs rescued from discord, and the offices filled with men who, to all appearances, are the undoubted choice of the people, than new combinations are formed to destroy the incumbents, if not in character, at least in usefulness, and set up a new set almost unknown, and certainly of doubtful experience."

How completely the history of the last two years justifies this criticism, every one can see.

Tourists are again raising the chorus of complaint over the desecration of the most beautiful scenery in America by the glaring advertisements of "enterprising" dealers. One has only to take a sail from New-York to West Point to see this nuisance, in every variety and in its most annoying extent. What is seen in this way, however, may and must be seen and endured, from Niagara to the Florida Springs, and from the White Mountains to the valley of the Yosemite. At every picturesque point, on some jutting rock, across the trunk of a stately tree, or along an otherwise unobtrusive fence, the traveler will see, in staring yellow or brilliant scarlet and white, the absurd Latinized name of a quack medicine, or the full title of a would-be famous tea-pot, or of a patented stove-blacking, or of a brand of whisky, soliciting patronage under the assumption that is a harmless kind of "bitters." So far as we can see, the public is utterly helpless against this imposition. If scores will be persuaded by it to purchase the advertised articles, thousands may impotently curse the advertisers. The only way to avoid the infliction is to stay at home, and seek recreation only in our well-protected parks.

Has gerrymandering lost all its horrors for the virtuous and Democratic *Tribune?* Yesterday it allowed its North Carolina correspondent to tell how the Conservative Legislature of that State had carved up a Congressional District, formerly strongly Democratic, and given three counties to a neighboring and more radical district. Not a word of condemnation of this procedure is ventured by the converted "organ." Perhaps the fact that the trick is not going to succeed, and that the "Conservatives," (alias Democrats, alias Confederates,) will lose both districts, is considered punishment enough, without the aggravation of the Professor's indignation.

Commodore VANDERBILT is reputed to be ambitious of making money. We can tell how he could make a great deal of it in an entirely new field, besides experiencing the novel sensation of contributing to the comfort of those who patronize his roads. Let him organize a series of good refreshment houses along the line of the Hudson River and Central Railroads, so arranged that clean and palatable lunches, put up in baskets, and accompanied by cups and bottles of cold tea and coffee, or milk, or light wines, can be taken from any refreshment-room, eaten on the cars, and the basket and dishes returned to an agent on the cars or at another refreshment-room further on. This is a scheme of the simplest sort, perfectly feasible, and one that would be popular and profitable.

French newspapers have a specialty for cramming a large number of blunders into a very small space. For example, a correspondent at Paris states:

"The papers here announce that Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, the conqueror of the Indian insurrection, who was created Lord and Count of Schwesbury, on account of his services, is going out as Viceroy to the Government of Canada. The writer adds that Lord Schwesbury was one of the youngest general officers of the British Army in 1839, and is now only fifty-four, and that, as his name indicates, he is a Scotchman, and belongs to the clan of Campbell mac Campbell."

That the appointment of Lord DUFFERIN as Governor-General of Canada should have caused the writing of a farrago of nonsence about Lord CLYDE, who died nine years ago, is somewhat inexplicable to the ordinary mind. In 1858, Sir COLIN CAMPBELL was sixty-seven years old, and had he been spared till now to enjoy the honor of being sent as Viceroy to a province which has no such official, he would have been eighty-one years of age. We trust that no descendant of the MACCALLUMMORE will feel disposed to take a bloody vengeance for the Frenchman's travesty of "Campbell mac Campbell."

There is something in Irish discontent after all. Here, for example, is a statement made in the British House of Commons about the distribution of voting power in Ireland. The franchise is enjoyed by 220,000 males, and 1,280,000 men are deprived of the rights of citizenship. Even admitting that every seventh man is perfectly capable of representing at the polls the views of another six who are disfranchised, it appears that the distribution of votes is still very unequal. There are thirty-one Irish members of the House of Commons who represent but 16,000 electors, and there are twenty-eight members who represent 120,000; eight constituencies with 2,000 electors return the same number of members as four constituencies with 44,000, and so on. It may, therefore, be fairly admitted that the present representation of Ireland does not represent the opinions of Ireland.

VIEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Tammany Ballot-Box Stuffing Sches. for North Carolina—Dana's Patent Testifiers Going Down to Work It—Summer Still on the Fence—Greeley Bargain With the Democrats.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 22.—There has been information here of a very positive character that the Liberal Republican Committee in New-York have made arrangements for a Tammany ballot-box stuffing attempt in North Carolina, and that they have procured to organize the machinery the services of the notorious W. P. Wood. Wood was a Johnson Treasury detective, who has since been much in the service of Dana, of the *Sun*, and was down here last Winter in the interest of the libeler, during the Robeson investigation, anxious to swear that he performed disreputable and criminal services for a man who died before the investigation began. Wood has the assistance of a Baltimore Jew, with a State Prison experience of two years for perjury, named Blumenberg. He is well known to the police. Wood was given $9,000 by the Committee, and Blumenberg, for being only seven-ninths as much of a villain, or for having only seven-ninths as much notoriety of that kind, was given only $7,000. They passed through here last night, and expected to reach Raleigh to-night. They showed new Treasury notes for the amount. One of their dodges, when they are on the ground, for the purpose of gaining information, will be to represent themselves, when in company where it will do, as confidential agents of the Treasury Department and Mr. Boutwell, and they will show their new bonds as vouchers for the pretension. This couple of worthies have hunted together before. Wood finds out what evidence is necessary for him to use in any villainous scheme, and then Blumenberg makes affidavits as ordered. He is a professional oath-taker and false swearer. Their visit to North Carolina is significant of the kind of reform the country would experience under Mr. Greeley, and the hopelessness of his election by any decent or honest endeavors.

Mr. Sumner, it seems, has days in which he is going to come out in favor of Greeley and days when he is going to remain neutral. To-night it is understood that he has not written the letter he was said to be preparing, and he may not write it at all. He will either declare for Greeley, or will keep silence. He certainly will do nothing to help the Republican Party. He is constantly beset by individuals and delegations, urging him to declare publicly his views.

DIRECT MAIL TO THE CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

A direct mail is making up in the New-York Post-office to the Cape of Good Hope, which will leave New-York on the steamer Dakota, Saturday, Aug. 10. Postage on letters will be ten cents per half ounce; on newspapers, two cents each, and on pamphlets and other printed matter, two cents each two ounces and extra part or fraction of two ounces. This mail will afford unusual facility for those persons who are interested in writing or sending to that point.

SPEAKERS FOR THE OLD NORTH STATE.

Ex-Senator Abbott left here to-night to go back to North Carolina. Secretary Delano and Gen. Baker, who went on the same train, are to speak at Raleigh on the 24th, and Fayetteville the 25th inst. Frederick Douglass and Prof. Langston go down Thursday night. All information continues to be encouraging. Mr. Fenton graciously admitted that he did not expect to carry the North Carolina State election, but he added: "We will take it away from you in November." Perhaps Wood and Blumenberg are working for November.

PERSONAL.

Commissioner Douglas leaves here to-morrow night or Wednesday morning for his Northern tour, which he needs for the benefit of his health.

REDUCTION OF SUPERVISORS.

At the visit of the President to-morrow the reduction of Supervisors will be fully determined, though its announcement may be delayed for a few days. The number now in the service is twenty-five, and Aug. 1, under the demands of law, fifteen of them must be dismissed.

THE NEW-YORK ASSOCIATION.

The New-York State Republican Association have secured rooms for the campaign in the Hope Building, No. 1,338 F-street, next door to the Washington office of the TIMES. They opened to-night, and are making arrangements to do a large amount of work for Republican success in that State.

GREELEY'S BARGAIN.

The Binghamton *Republican* exposé of Greeley's bargain, as published in the TIMES, attracts great attention here, and the silence of the *Tribune* is regarded as a confession of guilt. Pains will be taken to see that a thorough circulation is given it.

The Republican Press of Pennsylvania.

A statement of the Philadelphia *Press* gives the Philadelphia *Bulletin* an opportunity to correct a widely-circulated misstatement. The *Press* publishes the following as a list of Republican papers in Pennsylvania supporting its cause in attacking Gen. Hartranft: "The Doylestown *Intelligencer*, Delaware *Republican*, Scranton *Republican*, Honesdale *Citizen*, Downingtown *Journal*, Coatesville *Union*, Mechanicsburg *Journal*, Huntingdon *Globe*, Lancaster *Express*, Lancaster *Inquirer*, Lancaster *Enterprise*, Butler *Eagle*, Meadville *Journal*, New Castle *Journal*, Beaver *Argus*, Lancaster *Volksfreund*, and Pittston *Comet*."

To this statement the *Bulletin* replies: "Of the papers in this list the Downingtown *Journal*, Meadville *Journal*, Beaver *Argus* and Pittston *Comet* are not Republican papers at all. They all fly Greeley's name, or support him. They may have been Republican papers once, but they are now Democratic. The Doylestown *Intelligencer* and Coatesville *Union* not only support Hartranft, but have lately denounced the course of the *Press* severely. The Delaware *Republican*, Huntingdon *Globe*, Lancaster *Inquirer*, Butler *Eagle*, New Castle *Journal* and the Lancaster *Volksfreund*, all support the Republican State ticket. There remain to bolster up the *Press* the Lancaster *Express*, and its tender, the *Enterprise*, the Honesdale *Citizen*, the Scranton *Republican*, (perhaps,) and Mechanicsburg *Journal*, no one of which is of any special account."

The late Hon. Elijah L. Hamlin.

In alluding to the recent death of Hon. Elijah L. Hamlin, at the age of seventy-two years, the Bangor (Me.) *Whig* says: "He moved to this city in 1835, where he remained until his death, which took place on Tuesday evening, in the seventy-third year of his age. He took an active part in all matters of public interest, and very soon won the respect and esteem of his fellow citizens. He was for several years Mayor of Bangor, and ably represented us in both branches of the Legislature. He was Land Agent of the State of Maine for two years, and was appointed by President Lincoln one of the Commissioners to define the boundaries of the fisheries under the Treaty of Washington. He was an ardent and enthusiastic Whig, and thus for a time in political hostility to his brother, Hon. Hannibal Hamlin, of this city, who was an equally ardent Democrat. He was the Whig candidate for Governor two successive years, and commanded the full vote of his party, then in a hopeless minority. He continued his connection with the Whig Party until its dismemberment in 1854, when, with the large majority of his political friends, he coalesced with the Hamlin Democrats and afterward assisted in forming the Republican Party, and rendered efficient aid in sustaining the Government during the dark hours of the rebellion."

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Canvass Carried on with Intense Vigor on Both Sides.

Private Business Set Aside to Attend to the Campaign—Public Interest Thoroughly Aroused—The Largest Vote Ever Cast Expected—The State Republican Without Doubt.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 22.—The last full week of the canvass has commenced with a display of great earnestness on both sides. At Goldsboro there was a large meeting, addressed by Gov. Harriman, of New-Hampshire, who had just arrived in the State; Col. Warwick, of New-York, and Senator Wilson. All were stirring addresses, awakening great enthusiasm. After the meeting Senator Wilson proceeded North on his return home, where, however, his stay will be very short, as he received a dispatch at Goldsboro from Col. Jno. W. Foster, of Indiana, saying he was announced to speak at Richmond Aug. 3, and he will immediately proceed West to take part in the exciting canvass now in progress in Indiana. Gov. Harriman and Col. Warwick, who remain in the State for some days, will proceed to various points to address the people.

The great event of the canvass yet to transpire is the mass-meeting here on Wednesday, which will be addressed by Hon. Columbus Delano, Secretary of the Interior, Hon. John Pool, Hon. S. F. Phillips, Gen. J. C. Abbott and other distinguished Republicans of North Carolina. On Thursday, Fred Douglass and George M. Langston spoke here, and on the succeeding Saturday at Wilmington.

On the other side poor Tipton is wandering about the country howling at every cross-roads about Grant's usurpations, and ineffectually begging the negroes to come over and help him out of his slough of political despond. Doolittle has gone home, and the Democrats are reduced to Tipton, except that Senator Schurz comes on Saturday and begins a brief canvass by a speech at Greensboro. It is thought, however, that when he arrives he will find the prospects so much more chilling than he expected that he will return even sooner than he had intended.

With every day the Republicans become more confident, as the news from all parts of the State becomes more cheering. Gov. Caldwell, who is canvassing in the extreme western part of the State, telegraphs today that the prospects in that quarter are much better than was expected. It is admitted that the Republican majority in the Second Congressional District will be 11,000; that Col. Smith, the Republican, will be elected in the Fourth and Judge Settle in the Fifth. These great gains will give the State to the Republicans by over 10,000 majority, and this figure is now the minimum claimed by the more temperate Republicans. The optimists among them claim 20 000.

On the other hand, the Democrats say the State is doubtful, or at most they claim it by 2,000 or 3,000, basing their figures on estimated losses and gains upon the vote of 1870, and entirely ignoring the election of 1871, which was distinctly partisan, and in which the Republicans carried the State by over 9,000.

As the canvass approaches a close it becomes one of extraordinary excitement, the oldest residents saying it is unparalleled in the history of the State. Business of a private character is almost wholly neglected, and everbody is engaged in attending to the election, for, in addition to the great meetings mentioned, there are hundreds of township meetings every day addressed by local candidates, when the whole population turns out and spends the entire day, in listening to speeches. These are the most exciting gatherings, and are doing a vast deal more to awaken public opinion than the meetings at the centres of population. As a consequence of this active canvass, and the fact that this election is perfectly free, a very large vote will be cast. The Republicans expect to profit by this newly-developed interest of the people in public affairs, and believe that in consequence they will achieve a crushing victory.

E. C.

KENTUCKY.

The Cassius M. Clay Meeting a Failure—First Republican Rally—The State in November.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., July 22.—After extensive and frequent notices in the Democratic Press of this city, Cassius M. Clay addressed the colored people here to-day. There were only about a hundred and fifty persons present, and of these fifty were colored. He was frequently interrupted, and asked questions about his record. The meeting was an unexpected failure to those who projected it.

The first Republican rally of the campaign took place at Beck's Hall, in this city, to-night, and was a grand affair. The immense crowd was addressed by Col. W. C. Goodloe, member of the Legislature from Lexington. After the meeting, which was very enthusiastic, there was a display of fire-works and frequent cheers for Grant and Wilson. The Republican vote of Kentucky is vindicated, and in November will reach 100,000 for the national ticket.

PENNSYLVANIA.

A Greeley Fiasco at Scranton—No Enthusiasm Among the Democrats—The State Sure for Grant.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

SCRANTON, Penn., July 22.—After much talk and considerable advertising, music, &c., about 100 men and boys congregated at the corner of Lackawanna and Penn avenues, to-night, for the purpose of ratifying the nomination of Greeley and Brown. A number of speeches were made by local speakers, among them the disappointed George Carey, the only man of note formerly identified with the Republican Party who has espoused the cause of Greeley. He was greeted with repeated groans and hisses, and concluded his remarks in very short order. The other speakers occupied the time in endeavoring to apologize for the acceptance of Greeley and Brown as the Democratic standard-bearers. No enthusiasm was manifested whatever, and all acknowledge the affair to be a failure.

Dispatches received from all parts of the State at the Republican Head-quarters indicate the utter failure to arouse any enthusiasm among the Democrats, and none but disappointed office-seekers among those heretofore Republicans are for the Cincinnati-Baltimore ticket. Grant is sure of Pennsylvania.

THE INDIANS.

The Utes of New-Mexico and Colorado Quiet.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 22.—Agent Adams, of the Los Pinos Indian Agency in Colorado, reports to the India Bureau under date of July 2, that the rumors that the Indians are preparing for hostilities are without any foundation whatever. The Utes are perfectly quiet, and the number at the Agency has been steadily increasing at the rate of ten lodges a day. The annuity goods which these Indians refused last year to receive on account of dissatisfaction with the Government's construction of the Treaty of 1868, they have now called for and received with the best of good feeling. Kaneache, of the Muache Utes, from Cimarron, New-Mexico, is at the Los Pinos Agency, and will await the Council to be held at Pagosa, in the full moon of August. Ouray, the principal chief of the Utes, with 100 lodges, is also awaiting the assembling of the Council. The reports of Agent Adams are considered by the Department sufficient to dissipate all apprehensions that have been entertained of the Utes of Colorado and New-Mexico.

A Probable Murder—Body of a Passenger on a Sound Steamer Picked Up.

HARTFORD, Conn., July 22.—The body of M. Smith, of New-Britain, who was lost overboard from the steamer State of New-York, in Long Island Sound, on the night of July 4, has been picked up off Branford Point. A pistol-shot and other wounds lead to the belief that he was murdered and thrown overboard.

Destructive Fire at Omaha Caused by Lightning.

OMAHA, July 22.—A destructive fire at Nebraska City last night destroyed Morton's block, with the post-office, the Midland Pacific Railroad office, Great Western telegraph office, N. S. Harding's book store, the photograph gallery of William Smith and several other offices. The fire was caused by lightning. The loss is not stated. The eating-house at Hamburg, on the Chicago, Burlington and St. Joseph Railroad, was struck at the same time.

MISSOURI.

Meeting of "Soreheads" in St. Louis—Mr. Schurz Tells How Much Patronage He Might Have Had—He Pumps Greeley on Civil Service Reform—What the Tammany Candidate Knows About It.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 22.—At a Liberal Republican meeting at the Temple to-night, called for the purpose of electing a County Executive Committee, Senator Schurz delivered a very long address. In regard to the San Domingo matter he made the following statement:

When the San Domingo scheme was pending, two gentlemen in intimate relations with the White House came to me, each one separately, soliciting my support of the project. They assured me, if I would give that support or abstain from opposition, all the patronage I desired would be at my disposal, making me in that respect one of the most influential men in the land. One of these gentlemen subsequently admitted to me, in writing, that the offer was made to me with the consent of the President himself. He (Schurz) said he had withheld this statement a long time, in spite of many provocations, and made it now only because, as the papers recently stated, the President himself put forth the assertion, in a published interview, that he (Schurz) has opposed him because he had not received as much patronage as he wanted.

Referring to President Grant, he said, I should prefer not to speak of him, did he not stand as the embodiment and personification of the pernicious system which derives from his individuality its peculiar character. Gratitude for his military services, and respect for his office, have long restrained many from expressing their real opinions concerning him. I shall be the last man to forget or to carp at the great services he has rendered in the field of war. The honors he has won, the laurels he has gathered, shall not be touched; but now he is a civil officer, and he asks us to continue him at the head of the civil government of this Republic. With this question his laurels have nothing to do. When he ascended the Presidential chair it may be said that the whole people surrounded him with cordial offers of their confidence and willing aid in all he might do to give the country good government. There was not a statesman in the Republic who would not have been ready, nay proud, to serve him at his call. He might have reinforced his supporters from the ranks of the opposition; accidental mistakes would have been readily forgotten; the evidence of pure motives and honest efforts would have easily silenced faction's clamor. But his career as President warrants the conclusion that he has never been able fully to appreciate the difference between military command and the complex duties and responsibilities of civil administration. Mr. Schurz dwelt at some length on this theme. The Senator spoke of the apathy which naturally follows a period of great excitement, and declared that the Cincinnati Convention was the result of a popular uprising from such apathy. Acknowledging that its action had caused disappointment to himself and others, who wished its declarations of policy, as well as its candidates, to be such that the victory of the movement would furnish an Administration approaching the ideal of good government as near as human wisdom, integrity and earnest efforts could carry it, he declared he had come deliberately to the conclusion that no possibility existed to unite more fully all forces which the movement should have gathered under its banners, and argued that the overthrow of the party despotism is the first thing needful to any reform. Mr. Greeley would have at his back no regular organization, and could win the support and favor of the people only by deserving it. Regarding civil service reform, the Senator gave the following letters to and from Mr. Greeley:

LETTER FROM SENATOR SCHURZ.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 26, 1872.

DEAR SIR: As you are undoubtedly aware, your opponents in the Press charge that you are in contact with and under the influence of politicians of doubtful character; that, if you are elected President, such men would be likely to be appointed to influential offices; and that, therefore, the cause of Reform has nothing to hope from you.

In your letter of acceptance you promise a thorough reform of the Civil Service in general terms. The question, how the problem of Civil Service Reform presents itself to your mind, is one of great interest; and I would suggest, if it be consistent with your views of propriety, that you give me such explanations as will put your intentions in this respect in a clear light. Truly yours, C. SCHURZ.

Hon. HORACE GREELEY.

MR. GREELEY'S REPLY.

NEW-YORK, July 8, 1872.

MY DEAR SIR: Yours of the 26th ult. only reached me three days ago. I respond as promptly as I may.

I pass over the allusion to my political associates, barely remarking that an imputation so vague can never be specifically repelled. Charity is a virtue rarely exemplified in politics; and most men live and die in the undoubting conviction that their political opponents are the greatest scoundrels unhung. I trust that my age and your experience have lifted us above such prejudices, enabling us to realize that the many sincerely desire the greatest public good, even when most mistaken in their choice of means. I know who my friends are better than my traducers do, and fear no scrutiny as to the integrity or patriotism of any to whom I give my confidence. And, should any ever seek to swerve me from the path of rectitude, they would cease to be regarded by me as friends.

The problem of civil service reform is rendered difficult by a misalliance between the Executive and the Legislative branches of our Federal Government. Those members of Congress who favor the Administration habitually claim and are accorded a virtual monopoly of the Federal offices in their respective States or districts, dictating appointments and removals as interest or caprice may suggest. The President appoints at their bidding; they legislate in subserviency to his will, often in opposition to their own convictions. Unless all history is unmeaning, this confusion of Executive with Legislative responsibilities and functions could not fail to distemper and corrupt the body politic.

I hold the eligibility of our Presidents to re-election the main source of this corruption. A President should be above the hope of future favor, the fear of alienating powerful, ambitious partisans. He should be the official chief, not of a party, but of the Republic. He should dread nothing but the accusing voice of History and the inexorable judgment of God. He should fully realize and never forget that Congress in its own sphere is paramount and nowise amenable to his supervision, and that the heartiest good will to his Administration is perfectly compatible with the most pointed dissent from his inculcations on the very gravest questions in finance or political economy.

"It is the first step that costs." Let it be settled that a President is not to be re-elected while in office, and civil service reform is no longer difficult. He will need no organs, no subsidized defenders. He will naturally select his chief counselors from among the ablest and wisest of his eminent fellow-citizens, regardless alike of the "shrieks of locality" and the suggestions of a selfish policy. He will have no interest to conciliate, no chief of a powerful clan to attach to his personal fortunes. He will be impelled to appoint, as none will deny that he should appoint, men of ripe experience in business and eminent mercantile capacity, to collect, keep, and disburse the revenue, instead of the dextrous manipulators of primary meetings and skillful traffickers in delegates to nominating conventions. No longer an aspirant to place, the President will naturally aim to merit and secure the approbation of the entire people, but especially of the eminently wise and good.

As to the machinery of Boards of Examiners, &c., whereby the details of civil service reform are to be matured and perfected, I defer to the judgment of a Congress unperverted by the adulterous commerce in legislation and appointments which I have already exposed and reprehended. Up to this time our experience of the doings of Boards in this direction has not been encouraging, and this I am confident is not the fault of the gentlemen who have tried to serve the public as Commissioners. In so far as they may have failed, the cause of their ill success must be extrinsic. Had they been accorded a fairer field, I am sure they would have wrought a better purpose. A thinker has observed that the spirit in which we work is the chief matter, and we can never achieve civil service reform until the interests which demand shall be more potent in our public counsels than those which resist even while seeming to favor it. That this consummation is not distant, I fervently trust; meantime, thanking you for your earnest and effective labors to this end, I remain yours,

HORACE GREELEY.

This declaration the Senator accepted as practical reform of the civil service, and added: "But the man who knows that he was not my favorite choice as a candidate, and that nothing attaches me to his fortunes but my belief in his honest desire and his great ability and opportunities to do good, may be assured that in every effort to carry out the programme here laid down, I, as well as the many abler men who think as I do, will stand faithfully and resolutely by his side with active co-operation." The speaker closed with a reference to the Democratic Party, which he said had been swallowed by the new movement.

THE WEATHER.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 23—1 A. M.—The area of low barometer which was Sunday night in the Middle States has moved eastward beyond our station. Northwest winds with cooler and pleasant weather have prevailed from Virginia north and eastward. An area of low barometer has developed during Monday in Iowa and Nebraska, and southerly winds, with cloud and rain, have prevailed north and west of Kentucky; no general change is apparent in the Southern and Gulf States, but a local storm has apparently moved north-eastward over Louisiana and Alabama. Midnight telegraphic reports have, as yet, been received only from the lower lakes, Middle and South Atlantic States.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer in Iowa will probably move eastward to the lower lakes during Tuesday, with threatening weather over the Middle States, and probably with rain on the lakes. Pleasant weather will probably continue in New-England. Rising temperature and pleasant weather prevail in the Southern and Gulf States, with local rains near the coasts.

Owing to the delay of the proper reports, no more definite information can be given of the storm which Monday afternoon was threatening Illinois and Lake Michigan.

NEWPORT.

Afternoon Lights—Notable People at the Seaside—The Coming Yacht Race.

From Our Own Correspondent.

NEWPORT, R. I., Saturday, July 20, 1872.

Well, here I am upon Bellevue-avenue, gazing with wondrous amazement at the Goddess of Fashion as she rolls past adorned in all that wealth can procure. Constantly passing the spot where I am stationed are the gay and elegant equipages of the Summer residents, with their fast and stylish horses trimmed up in gilt and silver-mounted harness. It is really a lovely picture, and to watch them, together with the large number which line the avenue upon either side upon any pleasant afternoon, is indeed an object worthy of admiring. The afternoon drive is usually from 4 till 7 o'clock, and then all along the principal avenues is one grand and animating scene as the many varied carriages with their apparently happy occupants pass and repass the elegant villas upon either side. Here comes a jaunty phaeton, the only occupant of which is a lady, but in the rear, upon a projecting seat, sits, with arms folded, a good-looking man. He is arrayed in one of those "Dunlap" hats, "stand-up dickey," of huge dimension; broadcloth coat, with large gilt buttons, engraved upon which are the monogram of the family he is employed by; short knee-breeches, and last, but not least, stylish and well-fitting calf-skin boots. To be arrayed in all these trappings, who would not "put himself in his place?" A fellow, evidently not acquainted with watering-place turnouts, remarked the other day, as one of the above description went past, that "that fellow must be something of a prominent character, or else he couldn't secure such a handsome girl to drive him about town."

The first reception of the season was given at the Ocean House last Saturday evening, and in passing I was attracted thither by the bewitching music of the band, and as much more by the numerous lights with which the house was illuminated. Gazing into the cozy reception-room, and from the brilliantly-lighted chandeliers the gay and smiling faces of the happy throng was visible of Terpsichore's disciples and the votaries of fashion. I scarcely need add that the crowd present was a select one; an air of refinement and culture was noticeable in all its details. Among the prominent ones present, and who are well known in fashionable circles, was Miss Nellie Hoffman and Mrs. Gov. Hoffman, Mrs. Osgood, daughter of Commodore Vanderbilt; the lively Dr. Brinley, R. S. Davis, one of the proprietors of *Saturday Night*; J. F. Bryant, Government architect, of Boston; Robert Lenox Banks, of Gov. Hoffman's staff; Mrs. Frances Kernan and daughter, of Utica, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. A. L. Brown, E. Schell and family, Judge Fithian and wife, Douglas Taylor and wife, and Dr. C. R. Yancy, all of New-York. Gen. Ramsdall, of New-London, together with many of the officers and midshipmen of the United States frigate Constellation, and officers from Fort Adams and the torpedo station, were also present. Taken altogether it was a brilliant affair, and the good management of everything connected with this, the opening reception, was well-timed, and reflected credit upon Messrs. Weaver & Bates, the proprietors of the house, and their accommodating clerks. The Atlantic House, on Thursday evening, had also their first reception, and, like the one above referred to, was a most pleasing and entertaining affair. The music was furnished by Prof. Franks' orchestra, from Fort Adams. The following are a few of those present: C. Schlessinger, F. E. James, J. H. Ford, W. P. Clyde and wife, Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Carpenter, Mrs. M. A. Harvey, Charles A. Hull and wife, J. T. Richardson, A. B. Hull and wife, and Miss Lovitt, all of New York; Miss S. B. Stitt, Miss Drivton, Miss Steele, Miss Kaesby, Henry Cochrane, H. Winkley, and Miss M. Clyde, of Philadelphia; F. A. Andrews, Miss Rich, Miss E. B. Page, and E. A. Studley, wife and daughter, of Boston; Lieut.-Commander C. L. Huntington and Dr. S. F. Shaw, U. S. N.; Lieuts. J. J. Brice, J. F. Rogers, E. McCormack, E. P. McClellan, E. P. Perkins, and J. J. Harker, of the torpedo station at Goat Island.

Admiral Barnabe de Polo, the Spanish Minister, who is spending the season here, went to Washington Monday evening, in obedience to an urgent dispatch in reference to the Cuban privateer now lying in our harbor. She is in the custody of the revenue authorities, and under the guns of her capturer, the Moccasin. A large number daily visit the Pioneer, and are shown every attention by those on board.

A number of our Summer visitors have subscribed quite liberally toward the TIMES excursions for the poor children of New-York City, and of which credit has been given through its columns. To further show the liberality of the visitors, I will mention the commendable act that a large number of them have handsomely subscribed to the sum which is now being raised for the purpose of erecting a hospital at this place. George Peabody Wetmore, and Mrs. Frederick W. Stevens, of New-York, gave each, one thousand dollars toward this laudable enterprise. William B. Clerke, of New-York, has purchased of L. D. Davis, agent of the Cliff cottages and one of the proprietors of the Newport *Daily News*, the new cottage just south of the Cliff cottages, for $18,000. Mr. Clerke has arrived and taken possession.

The yacht Tidal Wave, Commodore Voorhis, went ashore last week on Brenton's Reef and was considerable damaged. She was hauled off with the assistance of the United States Revenue Cutter Moccasin, and the yacht Madaleine, (Mr. Voorhis' brothers yacht) at high water. She is now on the marine railway for repairs. Will M. Carlton, the Michigan poet, Bret Harte, Kate Field, Louise Chandler Moulton, and Mary Clemmer Ames are expected by their friends here to favor us with a visit soon. The mixed Commission on the British and American Claims, which adjourned at Washington on the 23d of April last, will meet in this city on the 11th of September. For the convenience of the visitors the Western Union Telegraph Company have offices at several of the hotels. The Franklin Company have also opened an opposition office here, and it is meeting with fair success. Herman Oelrich, Esq., agent of the Bremen line of steamers from New York, has arrived and occupies a pretty cottage on Berkeley-avenue, just south of the Ocean House. Gen. Porter was in town last week to inspect the torpedo station. He was received with the customary salute, and while here was the guest of Commodore E. R. Mathers, the commanding officer. The great ocean yacht race which was announced to take place last season, but which was, on account of unavoidable circumstances postponed, will occur next Thursday. The course is around Sandy Hook Light-ship to and around the light-ship off Brenton's Reef, south-east of Newport, and back to the starting-place, passing outside of Long Island. Ida Wilson *née* Lewis, the "Grace Darling of America," still makes Newport her home, and can often be seen in the harbor managing her beautiful boat. Notwithstanding the fact that she has taken unto herself a "better half," she still likes to be called "Ida Lewis" as of yore. Major A. S. Macomb, of New-York, is spending the season with his son-in-law, F. S. G. de Hauteville, of Boston, at his new villa on Bellevue-avenue. Gen. T. W. Sherman (not W. T. Sherman) has purchased and is domiciled in the stone house in Greenough-place. Col. G. M. Davis, of New-York, is occupying the Swiss Châlet, and Col. G. M. Dresser, of the same place, has rented the Leroy cottage, north of the Ocean House. The improvements upon J. W. Field's house, of New-York, are completed, and he has arrived and taken possession. G. Griswold Gray, a most enviable bachelor, owns and occupies an elegant "bird cottage," as it is termed, and it is probably the most noticeable on the avenue. It is fitted up and furnished in the most costly style, and with all this luxury he scorns the notice of anxious mothers who have marriageable daughters. How he can do it is a mystery. Philip Heidelback and J. Ickelheimer, of New-York, have rented for the season Rev. C. H. Malcom's cottage, on Kay-street. James G. Bennett, Jr., was in town for a few days last week. Royal Phelps, of New-York, is at his cottage on Clay-street. The yachts Viking Caprice, Fleetwing, Wanderer and Palmer have made us occasional visits of late. Two elegant drawing-room cars have been added by the Old Colony Railroad Company to the White Mountain train. This train connects in the evening with the Narragansett Steam-ship Company's boats at this place. J. S. Homans, owner of the yacht Foam, of the N. Y. Y. C., is at Gould Island—a charming retreat about two miles from the city. As he owns the entire island, he is not troubled with meddlesome neighbors. The most fabulous price ever paid for a Newport "cottage," ($6,000,) is paid by Louis Lorillard, of New-York. It is, however, an elegant mansion, and is situated near the "Spouting Rock." The owner, Mr. E. D. Bott, Jr., of Boston, is sojourning in Europe the present season. Among the latest cottagers who have arrived are the families of J. C. Cunningham, of Rochester, N. Y.; Chester Griswold, of Troy, N. Y.; Col. Prince, United States Army; George Tracey, New-Orleans; Clarence Rathbone, Albany; Gen. Geo. Cadwalader, Harry Ingersoll, B. Moore, Henry Morris, Mrs. C. G. Perry, F. Rogers, Mrs. D. B. Woodruff, S. S. Willing and John A. Brown, all of Philadelphia; Robert Rae and W. J. Barrey, of Chicago; Rev. Dr. Colt, Concord, N. H.; C. N. Beach, Hartford; C. L. Blake, of Brooklyn; Lieut. W. H. Bronson, United States Navy; Lieutenant-Commander Wm. B. Hoff and Lieut. F. M. Barber are at the Aquidneck House. The Ocean, Atlantic and Aquidneck Houses have had an unusual number of guests during the past week, and a grand rush is expected by the Sunday morning boat. More anon.

J. G.

AMUSEMENTS.

Theatrical.

"ROBIN HOOD" AT WALLACK'S THEATRE.

Philpott Curran used to say of the fleas in Manchester that if they had all pulled together they would have pulled him out of bed. Perhaps it required nothing less than the whole bevy of fair artists Miss Lydia Thompson has marshaled under her banner to pull from their cool halls and breezy corridors the large audience assembled at Wallack's last evening. Beside Miss Thompson—in herself a host—old favorites were greeted on the occasion in the persons of Miss Eliza Weathersby, Mr. Harry Beckett and Mr. Willie Edwin, and several new candidates for favor were seen, among whom we may name Miss Amy Sheridan and Miss Tillie Earle. The former were received with joyful recognitory welcome, and the latter were encouraged quite as much as the talent they last night evinced, deserved.

The piece chosen to open the Midsummer season of burlesque is called "Robin Hood," and its authorship is not named on the bill. The omission is judicious, since a flimsier and less funny bit of writing can hardly be found, even in the list of current burlesques. *Robin Hood* and *Maid Marian* and *Friar Tuck* and the *Black Knight* figure in the action; but there is nothing of humorous travestie in the way they are treated, the author's conception soaring no higher than mere extravaganza. There is no interest in the plot, since plot there is none; and feeble rhyme, spotted with bad puns, makes up the staple of the text. Against this is to be balanced the author's obvious eye to stage effect, and the plentiful opportunities he gives to experienced players to make up by "gags" and dexterous padding of word and deed, for the meagreness and poverty of his original.

These opportunities were availed of last night with industrious solicitude and considerable skill. Miss Lydia manages her slender vocal resources and her ample comic ones with consummate art, and always pleases even where she does not satisfy. Very much is required of the successful actress of burlesque, and Miss Thompson comes nearer the ideal—if there is an ideal of such a thing—than almost any performer known to our stage. Miss Amy Sheridan has a fine person and no apparent talent—at least for the walk of her profession she is now essaying—but we hope to see her do something warranting praise by and by. It is hard to imagine more being done with *Maid Marian* than Mr. Beckett does with the part. He is excessively funny, and yet, we are glad to observe, never gross, which, considering the temptations, is a good deal to say. Miss Camille Dubois does some nice singing in *Sir Gilbert*, and Miss Weathersby is acceptable in *Alice*. On the whole, the burlesque passed off with notable spirit, and, indeed, if the author had as much vivacity as his present interpreters, "Robin Hood" would have made a really great success.

Some of the concerted music was cleverly and carefully sung, the dresses and scenery were capital, and the applause and bouquet-throwing almost continuous. If not up, in all respects, to the highest standards, the entertainment of last night was very merry and very popular, and, so far as the signs of a first night usually betoken such a future, we should say that "Robin Hood" was sure of a prosperous run. It will be repeated on this and every night until further notice.

WOOD'S THEATRE.

Novelty succeeds novelty at this establishment. Last night Baker and Farron appeared in a very amusing new dialect drama entitled "Chris and Lena," in which they introduced their Dutch and Irish specialties. At the matinées "Life in New-York" and "Poor Pillicoddy" are given. The appearance of Mr. F. S. Chanfrau is announced for Monday next in the drama of "Kit."

PERSONAL.

Mr. Richard R Coker, who, as the "boy soprano," excited quite a furor, both here and in England, several years ago, is now studying for the operatic stage in London. He is now twenty years of age, and is credited with the possession of a remarkably fine voice and of fully matured histrionic talent. We understand that after enjoying a short period of tuition in Italy, Mr. Coker will return to this country to make a fresh début, from which great things are expected.

OBITUARY.

Judge Griffith.

John Griffith, a well-known citizen of Jersey City, died at his residence at Grand and Warren streets, in that city, on Sunday, in his seventy-second year. Judge Griffith was born in 1800, and twelve years later removed to Jersey City, where he remained for the greater part of the remaining sixty years of his life. He was elected one of the first Chosen Freeholders of Hudson County, after the division from Bergen, and was for twenty-five years Associate Judge of the Common Pleas, having been five times re-elected. He was at one time a director of the New-Jersey Railroad, and afterward President of the Hudson County Bank and a director in several other money institutions. The funeral will take place to-morrow.

Fires Among the Pines of New-Jersey.

From the Philadelphia Record, July 22.

On Saturday afternoon the pine woods in the eastern part of New-Jersey took fire in a number of places, spreading over a large extent of territory. The woods, to the extent of half a mile or more south of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad track, between Pomona and Egg Harbor City, were in a light blaze, the northerly part of the flames being within fifty yards of the track. At a further distance south, apparently in the direction of May's Landing, another fire was raging, sending upward an immense column of black smoke. Between Egg Harbor City and Ellwood, formerly Weymouth, an extensive range of woods was on fire, and south-westwardly from this point, the rising of dense smoke disclosed the fact that another section of pines was ablaze. Between Ellwood and Hammonton there were three or four sections of woodland all on fire, one being within a few hundred yards of the Camden and Atlantic track, and the one furthest off seeming to be at least twelve or fifteen miles distant. A gentleman, while at Atlantic City, saw the smoke of the first fire at about 2 o'clock, and within an hour he observed another column rising in a different direction, at least twenty miles distant from the city by the sea. While coming up on the 4:35 train on Saturday afternoon, he counted no less than six different sections of wood on fire, some of them extending several miles in length and burning with fearful rapidity. From the fact that these fires burst out almost at the same time, and in different localities, within an area of at least twelve miles square and perhaps more, the event may be attributed to the excessive heat of the sun. The smoke rose to a great height, in the form of columns, and then assumed a more level position, covering over a great amount of territory and darkening the sun's rays. That orb of light presented a brilliant orange appearance to the passengers in the railroad-train while speeding through the smoke.

Labor Riot in Long Island City.

On Saturday the laborers employed by the Long Island Railroad, in the yard and on the docks, in Long Island City, struck for wages. The Company discharged every one of them and supplied their places with Italians. Yesterday morning the strikers returned in a body, and finding the Italians ready to begin work, assaulted them. An exciting free fight ensued for nearly half an hour. The police force was called out, and the strikers fled. Fearing that the disturbance would be resumed, the police remained there. No one was seriously injured.

GREELEY AND HIS "GRATZ."

How Enthusiasm is Manufactured to Order—What is Expected from the Tammany Candidate—Old Clothes as A Bait to Catch Farmers—A Plan That Won't Work.

The manufacturer of enthusiasm for Greeley and Brown, who do so much of their work in the *Tribune* office, seem to grow more and more clumsy every day. Deliberate lying has got to be such a habit with them that they now ignore all reports that are based upon truth, and substitute falsehoods that would make honest men blush to the roots of their hair. The meetings that are held, and the clubs that are organized to insure the election of Old Chappaquack and his Gratz, would be perfectly overwhelming to the supporters of Gen. Grant if they really had an existence outside the brains of these worthy disciples of Munchausen. Take for instance, Mercer County, Pennsylvania. It is not long since the "Organ" stated that the enthusiasm there was all for Greeley. Now, what are the facts? J. H. M., a reputable gentleman, residing in Mercer County, writes to say that most of the farmer subscribers for the *Tribune* are withdrawing from it every day; and that those who continue to receive it at the post-offices, do so because they have paid in advance. The same correspondent sends a long list of new subscribers to the TIMES, and takes occasion to declare that the *Tribune* will not have a Republican reader in Mercer County by the end of the present year. That's what they call "enthusiasm" for Greeley and Brown!

F. L. B., of Shortsville, in this State, writes to say that he has formed a club of subscribers to the TIMES, and forwards a check for the amount, taking occasion, at the same time, to inform us that the intelligent Democrats of his town do not favor the election of Mr. Greeley any more than the Republicans. As an evidence of this, he says:

"A fair proportion of the subscribers whose names I send you are respectable Democrats who do not choose to be led by the nose. Here is what they have said to me: 'Now if we are to select from between two Republicans, we must have a chance to judge for ourselves the merits of both, and for this reason we wish to take the TIMES, and hear its side of the story.' Other Democrats, with less ability to reason, declare that they will not accept Old Horace under any circumstances, and I believe they mean what they say."

The following communication is sufficiently clear in itself to pass without comment from us. It was accompanied by another letter containing a subscription to the TIMES:

LE ROY, July 14, 1872.

Horace Greeley, Tribune Office:

I some time since subscribed for your Semi-Weekly paper. I think the time is up in December. I have thought I would stand it and use the paper for waste paper until the time was up, but I cannot permit such a fraud upon all that I hold dear and true. A Secessionist I knew you to be during the war, but I attributed it to vacillating, weak nerves, rather than a settled principle, but your eye on the White House has blinded conscience and made you reckless of the country's weal. Stop my paper.

SAML. C. KELSEY.

L. N., of Brunswick, Glynn County, Ga., forwards a subscription to the TIMES, accompanied by the announcement that the Republicans of that State are, to a man, opposed to the ambition of Mr. Greeley, and are working with all their might against him. This correspondent says:

"I shall soon send thirty more subscribers to the TIMES. The fact is, we intend to have more reading done and more brains exercised in this campaign than ever before. Our watchword is: 'Let the people read and know for themselves which of the two candidates is most worthy of their votes.'"

H. B. L., of Panama, N. Y., under date of July 16, writes to say that the Republicans who professed to be Greeley men before the Baltimore Convention, now appear to have lost enthusiasm for their candidate, some having gone so far as to shake him off altogether. They now see what the Cincinnati Convention aimed at, and are resolved not to be caught by the trick.

"I herewith," says the correspondent, "send a subscription for eleven copies of the WEEKLY TIMES. We are wide awake on the issues of the day. This has been a stronghold of Greeley's. His paper, which once ran as high as 128 copies, has now gone down to eighty, and after Nov. 5, it will scarcely have a subscriber left, for one club of fifty expires then. A Grant and Wilson Club has just been formed here. It has 130 members already. The officers are: H. B. Loomis, President; S. Persons, Vice-President; A. B. Hawkins, Secretary; P. Cook, Treasurer."

The "Liberal Democratic Republican" movement in Kansas, it appears, is weighted with such scaly leaders, that men of principle connected with either of the two regular parties refuse, point blank, to have anything to do with it. J. S. C., writing from Grasshopper Falls, under date of July 16, says:

"Please add five copies to the TIMES' edition sent to this town. Republicans in Kansas take no stock in the apostacy of the Chappaqua farmer. The work goes bravely on. Kansas will roll up a majority of 25,000 for the Tanner of Galena and the Shoe-maker of Natick."

J. G. H., a farmer of Rye, N. Y., who seems to have always had some doubts about Mr. Greeley's ability as a Professor of Agriculture, is now sure that the old man knows no more about what he has been writing upon than the man in the moon. "Look here," says the correspondent—

"It has been the practice of Horace to go about the country in a suit of clothes that would not be any too good for a rag-picker, thinking that the farmers would regard it as a compliment to them, when it was nothing but an insult. He thought to draw the wool over our eyes with his pretended knowledge of farming. I lose patience! Why, my dear Sir, he would starve to death if he were compelled to get a living in this way. We, Sir, begin to see through this modern Diogenes and his old white hat. This town has been Democratic, but, this time, is sure for Grant. The people understand the bellowing of the Tammany thieves and soreheads, and are determined that the money they would steal shall be used by Grant in paying off the debt."

O. H. B., of Monroe, La., says:

"I have been a subscriber for your paper ever since you exposed the Tammany frauds, and the more I read it the better I am pleased. We are all for Grant in this part of the 'swamp,' and if we have a fair election the State will give Grant and Wilson a good majority."

W. W. B., of Rogersville, Hawkins County, East Tennessee, in the following very brief communication sets forward a few facts in such an honest, unaffected manner as to bring conviction to the most stubborn mind:

"To make a paper like the TIMES, information is requested from all parts of the country. For this reason I write you. So far as I know there is not one Republican who will vote for the 'old white hat' candidate. The colored vote is sure for Grant. A few among the Democrats may not vote, but a large mass of them would vote for the devil if he could help them to office."

J. D. L., of White Sulphur Springs, West Va., in ordering ten copies of the TIMES, remarks as follows:

"I find at this famous watering-place some 300 resident and a larger number of non-resident colored people, brought here as waiters, &c., for the hotels and cottages during the season. They are nearly all in favor of President Grant, and consequently great efforts are being made to change them to the support of Mr. Greeley. So far these efforts have had but little success.

I also find assembled in this place representative Ex-Confederates from all the late rebel States. With hardly an exception they are for Mr. Greeley in preference to any Democrat, mainly, as their expressions indicate, because they believe that through him the Republican—or as they designate it—the 'Radical' Party may be broken up; and thus the way be paved for the restoration of the Democratic Party to power, when would follow the repeal of what they call the unconstitutional legislation of the last two years—particularly that relating to their late slaves."

J. A., of Jamestown, Chautauqua County, writes to say that the influence of Mr. Greeley and the *Tribune* in his immediate neighborhood is dying very rapidly. Democrats as well as Republicans feel that it would be an everlasting disgrace to the country to send such a man to the White House, and are doing all they can to prevent it. The writer, who states that the TIMES is taking the place of the *Tribune*, concludes his letter thus:

"I do not seek any newspaper notoriety, having seen my three-score years, but what I write is reliable. I am well known in these parts, never had an office, nor never would take one."

J. P., of New-Haven, Conn., in asking to have the TIMES supplied to him, tells the same well-worn story of misplaced affections:

"I have been," says the writer, "a subscriber of the *Tribune* for more than twenty years, but will continue so no longer, although it is hard to part with a journal to which you have become attached for so many years, but its utter departure from Republican principles, renders the dissolution absolutely necessary. The nomination of Mr. Greeley never caused much enthusiasm in Connecticut, and what little it did cause, is now rapidly dying out. It is a matter of astonishment to see how the circulation of the *Tribune* has decreased in this State of late. The news-dealers say that the DAILY TIMES is taken instead of it by nearly every one. It is refreshing to read a paper once more that stands by the good old Republican Party with its glorious record, after having tried in vain to find it in the *Tribune* so long. I gladly welcome the TIMES as the defender of our rights, and hope that its circulation and influence may be extended far and wide."

Vice-President Colfax.

It ought by this time to be everywhere admitted that Vice-President Colfax is unreservedly in favor of the election of Grant and Wilson. Many Greeley organs, however, refuse to admit it, and even state the contrary. To them this statement from the South Bend (Ind.) *Register* of last week, may be distasteful, but they ought to remember it. The *Register* says: "The very moment he received the news at Washington that the Philadelphia Convention had decided to nominate another than himself, he telegraphed his prompt and cheerful adhesion to the new ticket. Subsequently, in his remarks to the Indiana delegates at Washington, and at the serenade on his arrival home, he reiterated that indorsement. He has been on the streets of our city every day since, and to hundreds of all parties and all shades of opinions, he has illustrated his fidelity to principle by similar declarations. When he made the canvass of the State in the Fall of 1870, which resulted in his almost fatal illness of the next Spring, he stated that he did not expect to be a candidate for re-election; and, from the well known historical and political fact that no Vice-President of the United States, not having the excuse of being a candidate, has ever gone into an active political canvass in a Presidential and Vice-Presidential campaign, he told the people everywhere that was his last political campaigning. The report of his Crown Point speech of Oct. 5, 1870, states: 'The greatest enthusiasm was manifested at the close of the speech, but his statement that it was the last political campaign in which he should take part was received with evident feelings of deep regret by his hearers.' While Mr. Colfax intends to adhere (not being a candidate) to what was then so unanimously understood, except, probably, another home speech here before the canvass closes, he will be found voting as a citizen, exactly as he has been speaking for so many years as a candidate for the regular Republican ticket from top to bottom."

BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.

Miss Emma Page's injuries from burning on Saturday, in Boston, have proved fatal.

President Grant and Gen. Porter left Long Branch last evening for Washington.

Reports from the interior of Ulster County tell of a light frost there on Sunday morning.

A German named Muller was drowned while bathing on Saturday in a pond at Taunton, Mass.

A fleet of 200 vessels lay in Portsmouth, N. H., lower harbor, yesterday, to escape the storm.

George Miller, a clerk of Alexander B. Wilbor, an apothecary in Boston, absconded last week with about $400.

The entries for the August meeting at the Buffalo Driving Park will close on Saturday next, July 27, instead of Aug. 3.

Gen. Smith, of the army, arrived at Washington yesterday, in charge of about twenty Indians, including the famous "Spotted Tail."

Levi Becker was assaulted with a slung-shot on Sunday night by Patrick Hughes, in Albany, and it is feared fatally injured. Hughes is in jail.

Prof. A. Beidsman, of Philadelphia, aged forty-five, and lately from Chicago, while bathing at Cape May, yesterday, was seized with a fit in shallow water and drowned.

During a fire at No. 611 Commerce-street, Philadelphia, occupied by John E. Potter & Co., book publishers, last night, damage amounting to $30,000 was caused by water.

A dwelling-house and outbuildings near Gorham, N. H., owned by Hon. John Lynch, of Portland, Me., and occupied by W. B. Stanley, were burned on Sunday, with $2,000 worth of last blocks.

An unknown man about thirty-five years of age, was found drowned at Seabright, Staten Island, yesterday. A number of photographs were found on his person, and he is supposed to be a photographer.

The steamer Queen, hauled up for repairs at Eastport, Me., was burned on Saturday, nothing left of the vessel but her bottom. She was valued at about $20,000; was insured, and owned by the St. Croix Company.

The surface near the Baltimore Shaft of the Wilkesbarre mine, Scranton, Penn., caved in yesterday morning, swallowing up a house occupied by two families, and burying two little girls alive. The mine was idle.

Arms were sent by the Governor of Arkansas to Pope County on Saturday, to arm a company of militia, a force of which is camped near Dover, and the Sheriff and friends charged with the late killing are with them.

Miss Gabriella McKean, the actress, now at Denver, Col., emphatically denies the insinuation that she was instrumental in causing the death of McKean Buchanan. She attributes the report to the malice of a discharged agent.

Two men named Seymour were shot on Chateaugay Lake, Saturday night, while lying asleep in their boat, by one Schultz, who says he mistook them for a deer which he was still-hunting. One was grazed in the arm by the ball which entered the back of the other's head, inflicting a dangerous wound.

Mr. Mataxos, the Minister of Justice of Greece, has stated in the Chamber of Deputies in that country that the allegation which some time since appeared in the newspapers, that the Greek Government had caused the transportation of certain convicts to New-Orleans, was a fabrication and a calumny.

The directors of the Connecticut Western Railroad yesterday chose Hon. Wm. H. Barnum, of Salisbury, President; George M. Bartholomew, of Hartford, Vice-President; P. B. Burrall, of Hartford, Secretary, and Wm. B. Gilbert, of Winsted, Treasurer. The amendment to the charter, allowing the building of a branch railroad, from New Britain to Collinsville, was approved.

Burglars Captured.

Four burglars were discovered in MERRIAM, SCHREBER & CO.'S mineral water and soda factory, Sixty-sixth-street, between Second and Third avenues, at 12½ o'clock this morning, by Officer Houston, of the Nineteenth Precinct, who arrested one of the thieves. The other thieves fired six shots at the officer, and compelled him to release his prisoner, who escaped, dropping a number of boxes of cigars in his flight.

Another Large Prize Drawn.

Mr. John R. Durff, who drew the capital prize in the Public Library of Kentucky drawing, is the luckiest man in America. He is now a resident of New-Albany, and yesterday drew another capital prize, valued at not less than $1,000,000—a daughter, ten pounds avoirdupois, and pretty as the first May rose.—*New-Albany (Ind.) Ledger, July 19.*

Gov. Bramlette, of Kentucky, is agent for the next drawing of the above—the Library, we mean. The New-York branch office, in charge of Major Thomas H. Hays, of Kentucky, is No. 609 Broadway, where tickets and information may be obtained.—*World.*

Mosquitoes, Flies.

Mosquito and Fly Nets to cover beds, slightly damaged, closing out at retail, cheap. ROEBUCK'S, Nos. 58 and 60 Fulton-street, near Cliff.—*Advertisement.*

Burnett's Florimel.

AN EXQUISITE HANDKERCHIEF PERFUME. Sold by all Druggists.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price, FIVE CENTS.

Cool, Refreshing Hair-dressing. CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair, increases its growth, obviates the effects of intense heat or salt water bathing on the hair. Sold everywhere.

Batchelor's Hair Dye is the Best in the world—the only safe, true and perfect hair dye. No ridiculous tints—no disappointment—harmless, reliable, instantaneous black or brown. At all druggists and No. 16 Bond-st.

New 7-octave Pianos, $250.—New Organs $50 to $60. New Melodeons, $65, cash, for the Holidays. HORACE WATERS, No. 481 Broadway.

Parquet Floors and Wood Carpeting.—Send stamp for illustrated price list to 942 Broadway.

MARRIED.

KNIGHT—RAWLINGS.—On Thursday, July 18, at Jeffersonville, Ind., by Rev. Dr. Platt, of Louisville, Mr. H. WILLISTON KNIGHT, of New-York, and Miss EMMA F. RAWLINGS.

TAYLOR—PETERSON.—On the 18th inst., by Rev. Mr. Allison, of Lee-avenue Congregational Church, CHARLES R. TAYLOR to Miss ANNIE PATERSON, all of Brooklyn, E. D. No cards.

WESTON—FERGUSON.—On Monday, July 22, at the West 23d-st. Presbyterian Church, by Rev. David Gregg, HERBERT C. WESTON, of Syracuse, to HATTIE E., eldest daughter of J. Ferguson, Esq.

WODEHOUSE—KING.—On the 25th inst., at St. Philip's, Kensington, by Rev. Maynard Currie, assisted by Rev. J. S. Claxton, Hon. HENRY WODEHOUSE, Second Secretary to Her Majesty's Embassy at Paris, to MINNA, daughter of J. P. King, Esq., of Sand Hills, Augusta, Ga.

DIED.

ADAMS.—On Monday, July 22, SARAH JAUNCEY, youngest daughter of Charles A. Adams, of Westport, Conn.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her father on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 1 P. M. Train from 27th-st., via New-York and New-Haven Railroad, at 9 o'clock A. M. Carriages at Westport Station.

BOYCE.—At Fishkill, July 22, JOHN, only son of George A. and Kate Rankin Boyce, aged 5 months.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his grandfather, John Boyce, Esq., on Wednesday afternoon, the 24th inst., at 3 o'clock.

BUCK.—July 20, AUSTIN BUCK, son of John A. Buck, in the 23d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 143 Macon-st., Brooklyn, Tuesday, July 23, at 3 o'clock P. M.

BUSKEY.—On Saturday, July 20, 1872, Dr. JOSHUA M. BUSKEY, in the 70th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday evening, at 7 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 261 West 42d-st., near 8th-av. The remains will be taken to Paterson, N. J., on Wednesday morning, for interment.

CASSELS.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, July 21, JOSEPHINE CASSELS, niece of Mrs. E. A. Wakeman, aged 18 years.

Funeral at St. Peter's Church, Peekskill, N. Y., Tuesday, at 2 P. M.

COZZENS.—At Englewood, N. J., on the 19th inst., SUSAN A. COZZENS, wife of Sylvanus T. Cozzens.

The remains will be taken to Rochester for interment.

HOBBY.—In Brooklyn, July 22, ELIZA FINCH, relict of Amos K. Hobby, deceased.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

☞ Connecticut and Georgia papers please copy.

HUMBERT.—Suddenly, at Ellenville, Ulster County, N. Y., Sunday, July 21, CORNELIUS CHANDLER, eldest son of E. Cornelius and Elinor C. Humbert, aged 16 years and 24 days.

Funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 225 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon, at 3½ o'clock. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

DAVIDSON.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Monday, July 22, JAMES, son of John and Anne Davidson, in the 21st year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

DEALY.—On Sabbath, July 21, 1872, ANNIE, wife of John R. Dealy, aged 38 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also of her brothers, Daniel and William H. Black, are invited to attend the funeral at the U. P. Church, 11th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Tuesday, 23d, at 1 o'clock P. M.

FORD.—At Yambo de Visa, Peru, June 17, EDWIN B. FORD, formerly of Brooklyn, son of the late Lauren Ford, of Little Falls, N. Y.

FRANCIS.—On Sunday, 21st, GEOFFREY FRANCIS, son of Arthur and Alice Mary Pember.

GIRAUD.—At Poughkeepsie, N. Y., July 19, JOS. GIRAUD, Jr.

His remains were interred in the family vault, Marble Cemetery, 2d-st., New-York City.

GRIFFITH.—In Jersey City, on Sunday, July 21, JOHN GRIFFITH, late Associate Judge of the Court of Common Pleas for Hudson County.

Funeral will take place from the Reformed Dutch Church, Grand-st., Jersey City, on Wednesday, the 24th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M. Remains will be interred at Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J. Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

JOHNSON.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, July 20, 1872, Mrs. LAURA, widow of the late David Johnson, aged 82 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 476 Clinton-av., on Tuesday, July 23, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

KURST.—At Port Washington, Long Island, on Saturday, July 20, ELLA S., only daughter of Charles H. and Isabel E. Kurst, aged 1 year, 1 month and 20 days.

Funeral services from the residence of her parents, No. 108 Clermont-av., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, July 23, at 2 o'clock P. M. Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend.

MATHEWS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, 20th inst., EDWARD L. MATHEWS, Jr., eldest son of Ferdinand S. and Fanny Mathews.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, 23d inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., at No. 246 Sackett-st., Brooklyn.

PLATE.—Suddenly in Brooklyn on Sunday, July 21, LOUISE, wife of Richard D. Plate, and eldest daughter of Fanny A. and the late Geo. W. Ensworth.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral at No. 299 President-st., Tuesday, 23d, at 2½ o'clock.

RAFFERTY.—In Paterson, N. J., on Sunday, July 21, 1872, PHILIP RAFFERTY, in his 53d year.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, Broadway, and at 10 o'clock from St. John's Church.

SCUDDER.—Of meningitis, on Friday, 19th inst., at Northport, Long Island, ANNE HEWLETT, infant child of Henry J. and Emma W. Scudder.

STOCKING.—Monday, July 22, at 5 A. M., SIDNEY D. STOCKING.

The relatives and friends of his family, as also those of his father-in-law, Mr. H. B. Melville, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at 2 P. M., on Wednesday, the 24th inst., from the residence of Mr. Melville, No. 131 Amity-st. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood for interment.

VOORHEES.—At the residence of his parents, at Rocky Hill, N. J., on the 20th inst., GEORGE C. VOORHEES, of this City, (son of David D. Voorhees,) in the 27th year of his age.

HEAD-QUARTERS FIRST COMPANY, SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.

COMPANY ORDER NO. 3.—This command will assemble in citizens' dress, white gloves, at the foot of Desbrosses-st., at 7½ A. M., 23d inst., to attend the funeral of our late comrade, Geo. C. Voorhees, from Rocky Hill, N. J. By order

RICHARD ALLISON, Captain.

H. L. FREELAND, First Sergt.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ROYAL HAVANA LOTTERY.

PRICES REDUCED.

Tickets, $28; fractions in proportion. Prizes cashed, information furnished. TAYLOR & CO., Bankers. Orders filled. No. 16 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—A NEWSPAPER FOLDING Machine. Apply at the *Times* Office.

CURIOUS NEW AND OLD BOOKS.—165,672 books on hand, almost given away. Catalogues Nos. 33, 34, 35 and 36 free. Send stamp. LEGGAT BROTHERS, 3 Beekman-st., corner Park-row.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT ON ALL cash sales. GORDON & SAMMIS, Tailors, No. 152 Nassau-st., corner of Spruce.

COMMISSIONER FOR ILLINOIS and other States and notary public, office No. 5 Beekman-st., Room No. 7, first floor.

POLITICAL.

A MASS-MEETING OF THE REPUBLICANS and friends of Grant and Wilson in the City and County of New-York, will be held at Cooper Institute on

TUESDAY EVENING,

July 23, 1872, at 8 o'clock.

HON. ROSCOE CONKLING,

United States Senator,

will speak on the issues of the day.

The public are invited to be present.

SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT GRANT AND WILSON CAMPAIGN CLUB will meet at their Head-quarters, No. 12 University-place, THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, July 23, at 7 o'clock, to proceed to the Cooper Institute.

JOHN D. LAWSON, President.

EDWARD HENDERSON, Secretary.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—This Association will meet at Republican Hall, corner Broadway and 23d-st., on WEDNESDAY EVENING, July 24, 1872, at 8 o'clock. THOMAS O. ACTON, President.

KNOX MCAFEE, Secretary.

PATENT OPEN-WORK POLITICAL BANNERS, BUNTING, FLAGS and PORTRAITS painted in oil, all sizes, at HOJER & GRAHAM'S, No. 97 Duane-st., New-York. Price lists ready.

PATENT OPEN-WORK BANNERS. Head-quarters for political banners, transparencies, and flags at the Original Manufacturer's, No. 97 Fulton-st., between Nassau and William. W. B. COBB.

CAPES AND CAPS FOR GRANT GUARDS, Boys in Blue, Tanners, &c., manufactured at No. 15 Warren-st. BUSMAN & CO.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The market opened dull yesterday, Monday, July 22. There were but few persons in attendance at the Exchange, and the following constitutes all the business that was transacted:

James M. Miller sold by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Charles Price, Esq., referee, the five lots of land situate on the south-east corner of Madison-avenue and Sixty-seventh-street, having a frontage of 100.5 feet on Madison-avenue, and 75 feet on Sixty-seventh-street, and upon which there are five four-story and basement Dorchester stone-front houses, in an unfinished condition, the one on the corner being 20.5 by 55, and the four adjoining each 20 by 55. The whole property was knocked down to the plaintiff in the case, Mr. Russell Sage, for the sum of $75,000.

The same auctioneer also sold, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, Lewis O. Corbet, referee, the two-story and basement brick front house and lot, known as No. 87 Norfolk-street, west side, 51.8 feet north of Delancey-street, 19 by 26.6, to Elias T. Levy, for the sum of $6.625 over and above the first mortgage of $4.000. Total, exclusive of interest and expenses, $10 625. Muller, Wilkins & Co. adjourned the Supreme Court sale of the house and lot, 25 by 50 by 100, situate on the east side of Eighth-avenue, 50 feet north of Thirtieth-street, to Thursday, Aug. 8, by order of Lewis C. Williams, Esq., referee.

The following property is advertised to be sold at public auction today, Tuesday, July 23:

By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., at the Exchange, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., referee, the three-story and basement brick house and lot, 22.2 by 82.2, situate on the north-east corner of Fourth-avenue and Eighty-fifth-street.

Also, the two houses and lots adjoining the above, of the same character and dimensions.

By J. M. Gibson, on the premises, at 3 o'clock P. M., the elegant double residence, 40 by 45, eighteen rooms, all improvements, with plot of ground 75 by 240, fronting on Clifton-place, and running through and fronting on Cornelison-avenue, Jersey City, large barn on rear of lot, house in splendid order, grounds handsomely laid out with large and small fruit trees; first-class neighborhood; convenient to ferries; beautiful view of the Bay and Harbor, &c.; terms easy. Sale positive, rain or shine.

Exchange Sales, Monday, July 22, 1872.

NEW-YORK.

By James M. Miller.

5 lots and 5 houses, unfinished, s. e. corner Madison-av. and 67th-st., 100.5x75	$75,000
1 house and lot, No. 87 Norfolk-st., w. s., 51.8 ft. n. of Delancey-st., 19x26.6	10,625

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

NEW-YORK.

Monday, July 22.

Barrow-st., s. s., 161 ft. w. of 6th-av., 21x75, h. and l.	$13,300
31st-st., s. s., 360 ft. e. of 8th-av., 15x98.9, h. and l.	11,500
44th-st., n. s., 261.8 ft. e. of 6th-av., 16.8x100.5	12,500
79th-st., n. s., 100 ft. w. of 4th-av., 50x102.2	28,000
98th-st., n. s., 300 ft. e. of 5th-av., 50x100.9	18,500
133d-st., n. s., 240 ft. w. of 7th-av., 40x99.11	4,600
Lease.	
3d-av., No. 2,195, 5 years, per year	$1,500

CITY REAL ESTATE.

A FREE REGISTER, CONTAINING 2,000 City houses and lots, City maps, &c., gratis. Apply to V. K. STEVENSON & SON, No. 11 Pine-st. and No. 226 5th-av.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

$5.000—FOR SALE, IN THE UPper part of Newark, N. J., (Woodside,) a pleasantly-situated house; nine rooms, with water in kitchen and bath-room; furnace in cellar with registers in all the principal rooms; marble mantel in parlor; cellar extends under whole house lot 50x215; good well of water and cistern on premises. Address H. B., Box No. 115 *Times* Office.

ELIZABETH, N. J.

$7,500, all assessments and taxes paid, in one of the handsomest parts of Elizabeth, on an eighty-foot avenue; two-story and French roof house, with twelve rooms. First floor—parlor, dining-room, with large bay-window, sewing-room and kitchen; back-stairs off kitchen; well and rain water; all ten-foot ceiling; second floor—four large bedrooms, and bath-room fitted up; three large bedrooms in French roof; size lot, 50 by 177; fence all around; gas-pipes and heater-pipes all through the house; good cellar under whole house, cemented; will be sold on easy terms. Address J., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE—THE HOMESTEAD AND farm of the late George W. Miller, deceased, at Bedford, Westchester County, N. Y., consisting of about ninety acres fertile land, including fifteen acres woodland, lying level and handsome; the dwelling and grounds, of about four acres, around it are in fine order, and the latter are beautifully diversified with evergreens, shade and fruit trees; the house is about two miles from Harlem Railroad, the roads good; Bedford is noted for being eminently healthy and no mosquitoes. To a party desiring to retire from business and reside in the country this place offers very great attractions. For further particulars apply to GEORGE MILLER, No. 82 Broad-st., or W. H. AKIN, No. 10 Water-st.

FOR SALE—COUNTRY SEAT AND ELEgant residence at New-London, Conn.; the well-known Winthrop Place, at the head of Winthrop Cove, at New-London, consisting of mansion, 54x40, with three or four acres, as may be wanted; dwelling contains sixteen rooms, mostly large, with three halls, each 12 feet wide, running from front to rear; the grounds are in fine order and beautifully shaded with many large old trees; out-buildings are numerous and first-class; on the property is a lake, water-fall and mill; ground, all told, about six acres; the entirety can be bought for $30,000; or the mansion and three or four acres, including lawn, out-buildings, &c., for $25,000; on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No 2 Pine-st.

FLUSHING. TWENTY MINUTES from 34th-st., a complete country house, close by depot; modern house; gas, water, &c.; on a macadamized street; price only $5,000; terms very easy. Address Post-office Box No. 142.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES lands and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

ORANGE, N. J., AND VICINITY. (SPECIALTY.)—Fine variety property; sale, rent or exchange. J. H. GERRY, No. 39 Nassau-st.; Orange office opposite main depot.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

UNFURNISHED.

TO LET—AN EXCEEDINGLY PLEASANT unfurnished house, in good order, at Flushing, Long Island, containing thirteen rooms, bath, laundry, furnace, with ten acres of land, (more if desired) shade and fruit trees and pasturage; excellent water; location high and airy; twenty trains a day; rent $1,000 a year. F. B. ELLIOTT, No. 4 Hanover-st., New-York.

TO LET—AT SCARSDALE, NEAR THE depot, a frame house, ten rooms, large garden, ice-house, &c.; possession immediately; rent, $300. Apply to W. H. POPHAM, Nos. 51 and 53 Front-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET IN TIMES BUILDING.

SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING. Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

TO LEASE—THE NEW BUILDING NOW finishing corner of Greenwich-st. and Park-place, entire or in portion. Apply at No. 81 Irving-place, between 11 and 4 o'clock. Also, for sale or lease, the House No. 603 5th-av.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

CORPORATION SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Public notice is hereby given that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund will offer for sale, at public auction, on

MONDAY, AUG. 5, 1872,

at noon, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, the premises known as

NO. 28 ANN-ST.,

belonging to the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, being 25 feet front and rear, by 49 and 51.4 on the sides.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, thirty per cent. on Sept. 2, 1872, when the deed will be ready for delivery, and the balance may remain in bond and mortgage for a term of five years, with interest at seven per cent. per annum. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, July 5, 1872.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST-STREET.—Referee's sale in foreclosure.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—TERENCE McGUIRE against SEYMOUR A. BAKER and Malina S. Baker, his wife, Maria L. Andrews and Thomas H. Farrel.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 19th day of June, 1872, I, the undersigned referee, will expose for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 8th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following described premises: All that certain lot, piece and parcel of land, together with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being at Harlem, in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, to wit: Commencing at a point on the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, distant two hundred (200) feet easterly from the north-easterly corner of Second-avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first-street; and from said point, running easterly, along the northerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first-street, twenty-five (25) feet; then northerly one hundred feet ten inches to the centre of the block; then westerly, along the centre of the block, twenty-five feet; then southerly one hundred feet ten inches to the point or place of beginning, be the said several dimensions more or less, and being more fully shown and described on a map, drawn according to a survey of Philip Milledoler's property, made by J. T. Bridges, City Surveyor, on the 20th day of August, 1823, and now on file in the office of the Register of the City of New-York, as lot three hundred and sixty-two (362.)

NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, Referee.

Fine & Gallaher, Attorneys for plaintiff, No. 7 Murray-st.

jy16-2aw3wTu&Th

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

REFEREE'S SALE IN FORECLOSURE.—Supreme Court, New-York County.—ISAAC BERNHARD against MARGARET MONAHAN.—In pursuance of a decree of foreclosure duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and dated the 29th day of June, 1872, I, the undersigned, referee, will expose for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange Sales-rooms, No. 111 Broadway, New-York City, on the 8th day of August, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, the following-described premises: "All that certain lot, piece or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the westerly line of First-avenue, distant sixty (60) feet northerly from the north-westerly course of First-avenue and Sixty-first street thence northerly along said northerly line of First-avenue twenty (20) feet, thence at right angles westerly and on a line parallel with Sixty first-street, and for a part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy (70) feet, thence at right angles southerly and on a line parallel with Sixty-first-street, and part of the distance through the centre of a party wall seventy (70) feet to the point of commencement."—New-York, July 13, 1872.

FRANCIS V. S. OLIVER, Referee.

TOWNSEND, LEVINGER & WALDHEIMER, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 261 Broadway.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF

The Columbia

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

NO. 161 BROADWAY.

NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. upon the capital stock of the Company, payable on demand, free of tax. JOHN B. ARTHUR, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., 180 Chatham-square, junction Mott and Worth sts., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

Cash Capital	$200,000
Surplus July 1, 1872	186,251
Total	$386,251

EDWARD B. FELLOWS, President.

THIRTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared the regular Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., and an extra Dividend of Two per Cent., both payable Aug. 1, 1872.

JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 166 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1872.

The usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared, payable Aug. 1.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 29, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. upon the common stock of this Company will be paid to the stockholders on the 1st day of August, 1872, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

A Dividend at the rate of Eight per Cent. per annum upon the installments actually paid in upon the scrip certificates of this Company (the same to be computed from the 1st day of February, 1872,) will be paid to the holders of such scrip at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York on the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-books, for both the capital stock and the scrip certificates, will be closed on Saturday, the 6th day of July, and reopened on Thursday, the 15th day of August next.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF ST. LOUIS AND IRON MOUNTAIN RAILROAD CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO the stockholders of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad Company that a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. has been declared by said Company, payable in certificates calling for full-paid shares of the Cairo, Arkansas and Texas Railroad Company, of Missouri, which will be delivered on and after Aug. 15, at No. 120 Broadway, to holders of stock registered at the close of business July 2.

H. G. MARQUAND, Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, NEW-YORK, July 13, 1872.

THE BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of Five per Cent. out of the profits of the Company, payable at the National Bank of Commerce in this City on and after Aug. 1. The transfer-books will be closed on the morning of Monday, 15th inst., and remain closed until the morning of Monday, Aug. 5.

By order of the Board.

J. C. HARTT, Acting Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE MANUFACTURERS' AND BUILDERS' FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY NO. 207 BROADWAY, CORNER FULTON-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1872.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF Directors of this Company, held this day, a Semi-annual Dividend of

FIVE (5) PER CENT.

was declared, payable on and after the 20th inst.

J. JAY NESTELL, Secretary.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY, CLEVELAND, July 12, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND A Half per Cent. has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1 next. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York, will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of 18th inst., until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE DRY DOCK, EAST BROADWAY AND BATTERY RAILROAD COMPANY, EAST 14TH-ST. AND AVENUE B, NEW-YORK, July 15, 1872.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared a Dividend of Two (2) Dollars per Share out of the earnings of the last quarter, payable 1st August prox.

Transfer-books will close 20th inst., and be opened 2d August. RICH'D KELLY, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED States Express Company have this day declared a dividend of Two (2) Dollars per share, payable on and after Aug. 1 prox.

The transfer-books will close at 2 o'clock P. M. on Saturday, the 20th inst., and remain closed until Saturday, Aug. 3. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, July 2, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of Government tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next, to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 13th day of July inst., after which and until the 5th day of August next the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE LOGANSPORT, CRAWFORDSVILLE AND SOUTH-WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ind., July 15, 1872.

THE COUPONS DUE AUG. 1, 1872, OF THE FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of this Company will be paid on and after that day at the office of JONES & SCHUYLER, Financial Agents, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

J. S. BAILEY, Treasurer.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, June 27, 1872.

INTEREST ON CITY STOCKS.—THE interest on the Bonds and Stocks of the City of New-York, due Aug. 1, 1872, will be paid on that day by the Chamberlain, at his office, in the new Court-house.

The transfer-books will be closed from July 3, to Aug. 1, 1872. ANDREW H. GREEN, Controller.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN BANK. New-York, July 16, 1872.—A DIVIDEND of Four (4) per Cent. will be paid to shareholders on and after 1st of August next. The Transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst., to that date inclusive.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

OFFICE OF HOFFMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 130 Broadway, NEW-YORK, July 16, 1872.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. declared payable on demand.

OLIVER A. DRAKE, Secretary.

THE INTEREST ON THE FIRST Mortgage Bonds of the Syracuse and Chenango Valley Railroad due Aug. 1, will be paid at the First National Bank, New-York.

A. A. HOWLETT, Treasurer.

SAVINGS BANKS.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums.

Interest commences from first January, April, July, and October. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.

VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,

CORNER 3D-AV. AND 23D-ST.

The usual semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto on the first day of July, will be paid on and after July 20.

All money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.

CHAS. T. RODGERS, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., CORNER 14TH-ST.—Six per Cent. paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Aug. 1 will draw interest from August 1.

Assets .... $2,766,214 68 | Surplus $215,995 81

DEPOSIT TODAY IN THE SAVINGS Bank chartered by the United States. Send for circular. No. 185 Bleecker-st.

LOST.—BOOK NO 74 880 GREENWICH SAVings Bank. The finder will please return it to the bank, No. 76 6th-av.

FURNITURE.

[ESTABLISHED 1807.]

B. M. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

155 Chatham Street.

FURNITURE AND CARPETS, PARLOR SUITES, CHAMBER SUITES, DINING-ROOM SUITES, MIRRORS, DESKS,

and a general and varied assortment of every description of

FURNITURE, CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, MATTRESSES & BEDDING,

at VERY LOW PRICES for cash.

☞ PAYMENTS RECEIVED IN INSTALLMENTS IF DESIRED.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—FORTY-two shares of Albany, Sand Lake and Stephentown Railroad Stock for City or country property. Particulars of above can be had at the office, J. E. FREUND, No. 61 Broadway, Room No. 32. Address STOCK, Box No 46 Post-office, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FINANCIAL.

TWENTY PER CENT. INVESTMENT.

THE AMERICAN BRIDGE COMPANY,

OF CHICAGO, ILL.

L. B. BOOMER, of Chicago, President.

(ORGANIZED AUG. 1, 1870.)

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000

The whole amount of the authorized Capital Stock of this Company not having been issued, the balance thereof will be issued to subscribers at par, payments for same to be made in four installments of 25 per cent. each, viz.:

25 PER CENT. JULY 15, 1872.
25 PER CENT. AUG. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. SEPT. 1, 1872.
25 PER CENT. OCT. 1, 1872.

The Subscription Books now open at the office of the undersigned will be closed as soon as the new stock is fully subscribed. All past due installments must be paid with interest at time of subscription.

The total amount of stock issued at this time is **$414,700**, and on this basis the Company shows a present surplus of **$136,280 97**, and is now doing a flourishing business. One thousand men are constantly employed in their extensive works, and they now have on hand **$1,250,000** of work for various railroads in the United States, among which may be mentioned the

CHICAGO, R. I. & PACIFIC,
CHICAGO & NORTH-WESTERN,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL,
MISSOURI PACIFIC,
ATLANTIC & PACIFIC, &c.

and the Company is now offered work to the amount of over **$6,000,000**, including some of the largest bridges ever built in this country; to accept of which, and further business, necessitates a larger working capital, as immense amounts of material have to be kept constantly on hand, and the Company are frequently obliged to receive, in part payment for their work, railroad and other bonds, which are perfectly good securities, but not always immediately marketable.

The career of the American Bridge Company, though brief, has already fully demonstrated the profitableness of the enterprise. The Company has constructed since its organization, and up to the 31st of December, 1871, a total of 38,137 feet of bridges, 18 turning tables, and 16 iron roofs, and pneumatic and screw pile substructures, costing **$3,400,000**, and have facilities for the construction of pneumatic piles unsurpassed by any Company in the country, and a capacity for the construction of at least 150 feet of bridges for every working day in the year.

The Iron Railroad and Highway Bridge at Leavenworth, of three spans of 340 feet each, and the Union Pacific Bridge across the Missouri River, of eleven spans of 250 feet each, were constructed by this Company.

The net profit arising from this business, as shown by the books of the Company up to the 31st of March, 1872, was the sum of **$373,482 14**, or at the rate of **$224,089 28** *per annum*, being over **50** *per cent.* upon the capital stock then outstanding. With the proposed new structures, machinery, &c., the Company will have much greater capacity, and the proceeds of the increased issue of stock will enable them to buy material for cash, thereby making a saving of from **$50,000** to **$75,000** per year.

The Company can undoubtedly, on above basis, make dividends of from **20** to **25** *per cent. per annum* on the full amount of capital, **$1,000,000**, with a fair prospect of considerable increase.

The undersigned are prepared to give to those inquiring, the fullest details and entire satisfaction regarding the reliability of the Company's statements, and the unquestioned integrity and ability of its officers.

We confidently commend to capitalists the above, as an investment worthy their attention.

MARVIN BROS.,

BANKERS,

No. 49 Exchange-place, N. Y.,

Sole Financial Agents in the East.

MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE 7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds,

ISSUED BY THE MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO. AND GUARANTEED BY NEW-YORK MIDLAND.

The MONTCLAIR is the DIRECT and SHORT LINE OF THE MIDLAND through New-Jersey. Its bonds are issued on the basis of half cost. They are GUARANTEED. It is a home road, running DIRECT FROM THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, assured of a large business and a fine future. THIS BOND OFFERS AN ADVANTAGE OVER ALL THE OTHER MIDLAND FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, IN THAT, WITH EQUAL SECURITY, IT IS LESS IN PRICE.

We commend it to investors.

For sale by

Allen, Stephens & Co.,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

$150.000.—BONDS OF THE COUNTY OF MOBILE, ALABAMA,

issued for the improvement of Harbor and Bay of Mobile. Twenty years to run, with eight per cent. interest, at eighty-two and a half and accrued interest. For sale by

JAMES H. MASSON, Agent,

At Ninth National Bank, New-York.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO.,

BANKERS,

NO. 74 BROADWAY.

Letters of Credit for travelers, and Bills of Exchange issued on all the principal cities of Europe.

Correspondents in London:

CITY BANK OF LONDON.

GOOD INVESTMENTS

FOR SAVINGS BANKS, INSURANCE COMPANIES, TRUSTEES, AND PRIVATE INVESTORS, viz:

ILLINOIS REGISTERED BONDS,
KANSAS REGISTERED BONDS,

Coupons paid by State Treasurers in New-York City.

MUNICIPAL BONDS UNDER STATE PROTECTION.

YIELDING TEN PER CENT. ON INVESTMENT.

W. N. COLER & CO.,

AGENTS, NO. 22 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

TEN PER CENT. KANSAS SCHOOL BONDS.

Principal and interest payable in New-York. The safest and most desirable of bond investments. A few choice lots for sale below par.

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS OF JOHNSON COUNTY, KANSAS, Registered with State Auditor. Interest January and July, in New-York. Actual wealth over $10,000,000. Indebtedness only $300,000. Price, 75 and interest.

Also, Missouri County bonds, at prices that will pay the investor twelve to fifteen per cent. interest.

FITCH, OTIS & CO., Bankers, No. 11 Pine-st., New-York.

OFFICE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD COMPANY, HARTFORD, Conn., July 11, 1872.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be holden at the office of the Company, in the City of Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, July 31, 1872, at 2 o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of considering, and acting on, the question of approving and confirming an agreement made between the Directors of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company, and those of the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company for the completion of the merger and consolidation of the two Companies, in conformity to their contract of union made in August, 1870.

By order of the Board of Directors.

S. M. MITCHELL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, CLEVELAND, Ohio, July 1, 1872.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT the installment remaining unpaid upon the Scrip Certificates heretofore issued by this Company, (said installment being thirteen and one-third per cent.,) is called for, and is required to be paid at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York, on the 1st day of August next.

Upon payment of said installment and upon the surrender of the Scrip Certificates, full-paid Stock Certificates will be issued.

If payment shall not be made in accordance with this call, all rights to such stock will cease.

GEORGE B. ELY, Secretary.

ISLE ROYALE MINING COMPANY, NO 44 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1872.

A FINAL INSTALLMENT OF FOUR AND One-half Dollars per share, ($4½,) being the balance of Capital Stock, is hereby called on the shares of the Isle Royale Mining Company, payable on Thursday, July 25, 1872, at the Company's office, No. 44 Exchange-place.

By order of the Board of Directors.

F. W. CAPEN, Treasurer.

COLUMBUS AND INDIANA CENTRAL INCOME BONDS wanted by HANNA BROS., Dealers in Defaulted Bonds, No. 11 Wall-st. and No. 2 New-st.

FINANCIAL.

THE MILWAUKEE —AND— NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY.

Capital Stock	$2,000,000
First Mortg'e Bonds . .	2,250,000

LENGTH OF ROAD, 126 MILES.

CONNECTING CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE WITH GREEN BAY AND MENASHA.

Fifty Miles are already finished, equipped, and earning interest from local business alone. The balance is under contract to be completed this year.

Ninety miles will be in operation by the 1st of October, as the iron is on hand and being laid at the rate of half a mile per day.

The Bonds are issued at the rate of only $18,000 per mile upon the Road, fully finished and equipped.

They bear interest at the rate of 8 per Cent., per annum, payable June and December, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX, and are offered for the present at 90 and accrued interest.

Salable Securities taken in exchange at the market rate.

GREENLEAF, NORRIS & Co.

No. 66 Exchange-place.

CONVERTIBLE MIDLAND BONDS

A 7 per cent. Mortgage Bond for sale on one of the great roads running from New-York City—on THE THIRD LARGEST ROAD IN NEW YORK STATE. The most desirable bond of all the Midland issues, affording the largest income and promising the greatest profit.

The price has been advanced to 85 and interest for the present, AND A FURTHER ADVANCE IS CONTEMPLATED.

We believe them one of the safest and most profitable investments offered in this market for years.

ALLEN, STEPHENS & CO

SOLE AGENTS FOR THIS LOAN,

NO. 25 PINE-ST.

$150,000 First Mortgage

Seven Per Cent. Bonds of the

PATERSON & NEWARK R. R. CO.,

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST GUARANTEED BY THE

ERIE RAILWAY CO.

These bonds are due in 1878, interest payable January and July by the ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY. Price 85 and accrued interest.

For sale by

HOWARD LAPSLEY & CO.,

NO. 15 BROAD-ST.

Geo. Opdyke & Co.,

BANKERS.

No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

ACCOUNTS OF BANKS, BANKERS, CORPORATIONS, FIRMS AND INDIVIDUALS SOLICITED.

DEPOSITORS ENJOY THE SAME ADVANTAGES AS WITH INCORPORATED BANKS—FOUR PER CENT. ON DAILY BALANCES, CREDITED MONTHLY.

COLLECTIONS MADE AT LOWEST RATES. INVESTMENT SECURITIES A SPECIALTY.

ABSOLUTE SECURITY

OVER 10 PER CENT. INCOME.

ARKANSAS STATE LOAN.

A LIMITED NUMBER OFFERED AT

70 Cents and Accrued Interest.

These Bonds were issued under act of the Legislature for the purpose of assisting the "Arkansas Central Railway," in accordance with section 6 of the Constitution of the State of Arkansas, which provides as follows: "*The credit of the State or counties shall never be loaned for any purpose without the consent of the people thereof, expressed through the ballot-box,*" which act was submitted to the people at the general election held in November, 1868, and unanimously ratified by them. The Legislature of the State has no power to grant any additional aid whatever; *consequently, the debt of the State cannot be increased*, except by amending the Constitution through a vote of the whole people.

As an additional security, these bonds are guaranteed by the Arkansas Central Railway by *special indorsement*, recorded as a mortgage in every county through which the line passes, acting as a direct lien upon the property of the Company, its real estate, rolling stock and franchises.

It is also recorded that the "faith and credit of the State are solemnly and irrevocably pledged for the payment and redemption of the principal and interest of each and every bond."

Every possible safeguard surrounds them to protect the holder from the danger of corruption and fraud.

Unlike ordinary railway bonds, those now offered are negotiable at any time on the New-York Stock Exchange, as may be observed from the daily stock quotations.

The bonds are of the denomination of $1,000 each, payable to bearer, and therefore negotiable by simple delivery. The interest coupons attached to each bond are payable semi-annually at the office of the Union Trust Company, in New-York, by the Treasurer of the State, on the 1st day of October and April in each year, until the principal of the bonds is redeemed at par in 1898. Address

WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, Bankers, 49 Wall-st., New-York; Or, the ARKANSAS CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 12 Pine-st., New-York.

Maps, pamphlets and circulars giving full particulars of this loan can be had on application to the above.

VERMILYE & CO. BANKERS,

16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,

Of the CITY OF NEW-YORK, No. 141 Broadway. CASH CAPITAL $500,000. SAMUEL W. BARNARD, President. CHRISTOPHER MEYER, Vice-President.

Pay Four per Cent. per annum on deposits, which may be checked for as with bank.

Pay Five to Seven per Cent. per annum on deposits on time from three to twelve months, issue certificates of deposit, loan on Government and other first-class marketable securities; also on merchandise and available personal property.

Negotiate the sales, in this or foreign markets, of State, City, Railroad and other securities, on commission. Buy and sell marketable securities and commercial paper, on commission. Especial attention given to the accounts of banks, bankers, mercantile houses and individuals who will find this Company a desirable medium for correspondence on all business in this City of a financial character.

INTERNATIONAL AND HOUSTON AND GREAT NORTHERN RAILROAD COMPANIES OF TEXAS.

(Recently consolidated.)

FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD BEARING BONDS, FREE OF ALL TAXES, ON COMPLETED ROAD.

At 85 per cent. and interest.

TRUSTEES.

MOSES TAYLOR, } of the
WM. E. DODGE, } Great Northern.
JOHN A. STEWART, } of the
WM. H. OSBORN, } International.

The issue is limited to $16,000 per mile on completed road:

The joint roads have been built with the stockholders' money, $4,400,000 cash having been paid in on the stock. Bonds to the extent of $4,000,000 have been subscribed for by the stockholders.

The International Railroad Company has a subsidy of $10,000 per mile in 8 per cent. thirty-year bonds of the State of Texas.

The Great Northern Company has a subsidy of 10,240 acres land per mile.

The bonds of the International Road so far as issued having been sold, the Great Northern Bonds may be obtained on application at the office of the Joint Board, No. 52 Wall-st.

By order of the Board of Directors.

MOSES TAYLOR, President of Joint Board.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL-ST., Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

BONDS OF "COOK COUNTY," STATE OF ILLINOIS,

Principal and Interest at Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable in the City of New-York.

THIS COUNTY INCLUDES THE CITY OF CHICAGO AND OTHER IMPORTANT TOWNS.

These bonds are authorized by act of Legislature, approved Feb. 23, 1872, and the Constitution of the State of Illinois limits the indebtedness of the County of Cook to FIVE per cent. on the assessable value of the property in the said county.

State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.: I, George W. Wheeler, Clerk of the County Court of Cook County, in the State aforesaid, do certify that the assessed value of property in said County of Cook for the year 1871 was $93,936,040, which does not exceed one-sixth of the cash value of said property; and I further certify that the statement of the bonded debt of said county hereto attached—amounting to $3,096,200—is correct.

In witness whereof I have hereto set my hand and affixed the seal of said County Court, at my office in the City of Chicago, in said county, this 11th day of July, 1872.

(Signed) G. W. WHEELER, Clerk.

STATEMENT OF COOK COUNTY BONDED DEBT.

Six Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1873	$150,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1880	1,162,200 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1885	958,000 00
Seven Per Cent. War Bonds, due May 1, 1890	343,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Public Building Bonds, due May 1, 1889	250,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Short Bonds, due July 1, 1874	200,000 00
Seven Per Cent. Bonds, issued to the order of the Treasurer of the Trustees of Graceland Cemetery Improvement Fund, due May 1, 1892	33,000 00
Total	$3,096,200 00

CHICAGO, July 1, 1872.

Leaving about $1,500,000 yet to be issued, a portion of which J. S. RUMSEY, Treasurer of Cook County, offers through the undersigned at par and accrued interest.

We confidently recommend the above investment, and shall be pleased to give further particulars, if desired, on application.

NEW-YORK, July 22, 1872.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., No. 11 Nassau-st., New-York.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY,

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,

Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight. Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

ACTS AS TRUSTEE FOR ESTATES, and especially for RAILROAD MORTGAGE BONDS.

D. R. MANGAM, President.

B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.

B. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.

JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., BANKERS,

No. 40 Wall-st., New-York.

OFFER FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS:

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN CONVERTIBLE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, free of State and Government taxes.

WARREN RAILROAD COMPANY SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, guaranteed by lease to Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company.

ERIE AND PITTSBURG EQUIPMENT MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. CONVERTIBLE BONDS, free of Government and Pennsylvania State taxes.

EVANSVILLE, HENDERSON AND NASHVILLE FIRST MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, ($10,000 per mile.)

ST. LOUIS, VANDALIA AND TERRE HAUTE SECOND MORTGAGE SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS, guaranteed by Terre Haute and Indianapolis Railroad Company, and also by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

AUCTION SALES.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, Auctioneers.

ART SALE OF ELEGANT OIL-PAINTINGS.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL WILL SELL AT AUCTION, ON WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY, JULY 24 AND 25, AT 12 O'CLOCK EACH DAY, at their sales-room, No. 37 Nassau-st., a superb collection of American and European oil-paintings, being, in part, the productions of our most favorite artists. Among which will be found examples by

W. Hart,	J. F. Cropsey,	David Johnson,
Lassall,	J. W. Casilear,	John Pope,
C. H. Chapin,	J. Chameriet,	De Braekeler,
Moormans,	F. A. Silva,	J. O. Eaton,
George Innis,	Willems,	A. Rebouet,
Belle1,	J. Williamson,	W. M. Brown,
J. G. Brown,	P. Williott,	Olerbeck,
Von Severdonck,	J. B. Bristol,	S. Coleman,

D. M. Carter and others.

The above are now on exhibition with catalogue.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB.—THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) July 23, at 12½ o'clock, within their store, Fresh Messina Lemons, ex Natal, and can be seen on Pier No. 10 East River.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE OF THE JUNCTION RAILROAD.—Notice is hereby given, that pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Indiana, rendered on the 23d day of May, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery, wherein Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, were complainants, and the Junction Railroad Company, Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, and others were defendants; and also pursuant to a decree of the Circuit Court of the United States for the Southern District of Ohio, rendered on the 4th day of June, 1872, in a certain cause in Chancery wherein the said Morris K. Jesup and Charles Lanier, Trustees, were complainants, and the said Junction Railroad Company, and the said Joseph C. Butler and Charles B. Foote, Trustees, and others were defendants, the undersigned Receiver in the causes and Commissioner to make sale as designated in both said decrees, will on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1872, at 12 o'clock noon, at the door of the Court-house of said Circuit Court of the United States in the City of Indianapolis, in the State of Indiana, offer for sale at public auction to the highest bidder for cash, ($50,000 of which will be paid at the time of sale, and the balance on delivery of possession, and within thirty days from sale,) all the following property and franchises, viz.: the Railroad of the said Junction Railroad Company leading from the said City of Indianapolis, through the counties of Marion, Hancock, Shelby, Rush, Fayette, and Union, in the State of Indiana, and through the County of Butler in the State of Ohio to the City of Hamilton, in said County and State, together with all the franchises of said Company, its right of way, road-bed, track, switches, depots, water stations, cars, locomotives, machinery, fixtures and property of every kind whatsoever owned by said Company, excepting, however, one and one-half acres of ground situate near the Eastern boundary of said City of Indianapolis, claimed by Jonathan M. Ridenour, and which is specifically described in said first named decree, and thereby for the present exempted from sale.

The property and franchises aforesaid will be sold as an entirety, as will that portion thereof situate within the State of Ohio, as that situate within the State of Indiana, the said two decrees, which are concurrent and co-operative, so ordering and decreeing.

WILLIAM D. GRISWOLD, Receiver and Commissioner to sell.

GOVERNMENT SALE OF QUARTERMASTERS' STORES.

DEPUTY QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, PHILADELPHIA, July 12, 1872.

Will be sold at public auction, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Philadelphia, Penn., on MONDAY, Aug. 19, 1872, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., under the direction of Capt. C. A. Alligood, M. S. K., United States Army, a large quantity of Quartermasters' Stores of various kinds, such as Tools, Harness, Saddle-blankets, Hose, Wagons, Wagon Wheels, and many other articles not enumerated, and also Horses and Mules.

The terms of sale will be stated in the catalogues, which can be obtained at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the auction-rooms of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Nos. 139 and 141 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

L. C. EASTON, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. A.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of PHILLIP GOLDSTEIN, alleged bankrupt.—In pursuance of an order made in this proceeding, dated July 16, 1872, I will sell at public auction, by William Topping & Co., Auctioneers, at their salesroom, No. 132 Church-street, the personal property of the said Goldstein, consisting of a quantity of dry and fancy dry goods, at 10 A. M., on the 30th day of July, 1872.—New-York, July 16, 1872.

GEO. H. SHARPE, United States Marshal.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS.—THE SUBSCRIBER has patented, and desires to interest capital in a little water-engine costing $600, which can be seen running several sewing-machines, &c. Parties with a few thousand dollars can make a fine investment in this valuable invention. Address S. D. H., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

TO HON. JOHN HUMPHREYS, OF THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA:

The undersigned, Commissioners appointed by the honorable the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia to make a just and equitable appraisement of the cash value of the several interests of each and every owner of the real estate and the improvements thereon in squares Nos. 687 and 688, after having subscribed the oath required, and having duly notified the parties concerned of the time and place of the meetings, (those failing to appear are noted on the plats,) and having personally inspected the premises, they have the honor to submit the following papers, marked A, B, C,* and D, as their report, observing that the several divisions of the real estate, varying from the original plan of the squares, are marked thereon in red lines and figures.

Given under our hands and seals.

SAM. BACON, [SEAL.]
JOHN C HARKNESS. [SEAL.]
J. C. McKELDEN. [SEAL.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 12, 1872.

D.—Amended report of the Commissioners appointed to appraise squares Nos. 687 and 688.

Square No. 687.	Square feet	Value per foot	Value of lot	Value of improvements	Total	Name of owner or agent.
Lot No. 1	3,900	$2 25	$8,775 00	....	$8,775 00	William Hickey's heirs.
Lot No. 2	5,447	2 00	10,894 00	....	10,894 00	Bank of Washington.
East part of lot No. 3	2,465	2 00	4,930 00	....	4,930 00	Phillips' heirs.
West part of lot No. 3	3,107	2 00	6,214 00	$3,000	9,214 00	W. W. Corcoran.
East part of lot No. 4	3,414	2 00	6,828 00	4,500	11,328 00	S. S. Randall.
West part of lot No. 4	2,800	2 00	5,600 00	2,500	8,100 00	F. A. Stratton.
Lot No. 5	6,243	2 00	12,486 00	....	12,486 00	Bank of Washington.
Lot No. 6	6,243	2 00	12,486 00	7,300	19,786 00	Thomas Scrivener.
Lot No. 7	6,214	2 00	12,428 00	6,000	18,428 00	Charles Ewing.
Lot No. 8	5,572	2 00	11,144 00	10,000	21,144 00	William P. Hicks' heirs.
Lot No. 9	5,447	2 00	10,894 00	20,000	30,894 00	Dorsey's heirs; B. Peyton Brown, a.
East part of lot No. 10	1,950	2 50	4,875 00	....	4,875 00	Dorsey's heirs; B. Peyton Brown, agent.
West part of lot No. 10	1,950	2 50	4,875 00	10,000	14,875 00	Robert Brown's heirs.
West part of lot No. 11	1,547	1 75	2,707 25	....	2,707 25	Dorsey's heirs, B. Peyton Brown, agent.
Part of lot No. 11	1,547	1 75	2,707 25	....	2,707 25	Dorsey's heirs; B. Peyton Brown, agent.
North part of lot No. 11	1,547	1 75	2,707 25	....	2,707 25	Robert Brown's heirs.
South part of lot No. 12	767	1 75	1,342 25	....	1,342 25	Robert Brown's heirs.
Part of lot No. 12	1,547	1 75	2,707 25	....	2,707 25	Robert Brown's heirs.
Part of lot No. 12	2,320	1 75	4,060 00	....	4,060 00	Dorsey's heirs; B. Peyton Brown, agent.
Lot No. 13	3,900	2 50	9,750 00	4,000	13,750 00	Thomas Scrivener.
Lot No. 14	5,457	1 50	8,185 50	....	8,185 50	Bank of Washington.
Lot No. 15	5,572	1 50	8,358 00	....	8,358 00	Bank of Washington.
West part of lot No. 16	4,093	1 50	6,139 50	1,500	7,639 50	William Wurdeman.
East part of lot No. 16	2,121	1 50	3,181 50	} 5,000	11,543 00	Rudolph Petersen.
West part of lot No. 17	2,241	1 50	3,361 50			
East part of lot No. 17	3,107	1 50	4,660 50	12,000	16,660 50	Ammon Green.
Lot No. 18	5,347	1 50	8,020 50	3,800	11,820 50	C. H. W. Meehan.
Lot No. 19	6,214	1 50	9,321 00	3,000	12,321 00	C. H. W. Meehan.
Lot No. 20	5,572	1 50	8,358 00	....	8,358 00	Bank of Washington.
Lot No. 21	5,447	1 50	8,170 50	....	8,170 50	Bank of Washington.
Lot No. 22	3,900	2 00	7,800 00	11,000	18,800 00	Mary Arnold
Lot No. 23	4,641	1 60	7,425 60	15,000	22,425 60	Rezin Beck's heirs.
Lot No. 24	4,641	1 60	7,425 60	....	7,425 60	William Hickey's heirs.
Total	....	......	$228,817 95	$118,600	$347,417 95	

SAM. BACON,
JOHN C. HARKNESS, } Commissioners.
J. C. McKELDEN.

* A and B are plats of the squares, and C is the evidence taken by the Commissioners—Clerk.

D.—Amended report of the Commissioners appointed to appraise squares Nos. 687 and 688—Continued.

Square No. 688.	Square feet	Value per foot	Value of lot	Value of improvements	Total	Name of owner or agent.
Lot No. 1	3,900	$2 00	$7,800 00	....	$7,800 00	James Adams.
Lot No. 2	5,447	1 50	8,170 50	$5,500	13,670 50	Joseph Saxton, Wm. A. Saxton, agent.
Lot No. 3	5,572	1 50	8,358 00	1,500	9,858 00	Martin King's heirs.
Part of lot No. 4	2,987	1 50	4,480 50	4,000	8,480 50	James Adams.
Part of lot No. 4	2,987	1 50	4,480 50	7,000	11,480 50	John C. Fitzpatrick's heirs.
Part of lot No. 4	239	1 50	358 50	} 7,500	15,879 00	Frederick Steinle.
Lot No. 5	5,347	1 50	8,020 50			
Lot No. 6	5,347	1 50	8,020 50	....	8,020 50	Casparis Brothers.
Lot No. 7	6,214	1 50	9,321 00	4,500	13,821 00	John Coyle's heirs.
Lot No. 8	5,572	1 50	8,358 00	....	8,358 00	John Coyle's heirs.
Lot No. 9	5,447	1 50	8,170 50	....	8,170 50	Martin King's heirs.
Lot No. 10	3,900	2 00	7,800 00	6,000	13,800 00	Martin King's heirs.
South part of lot No. 11	1,547	1 75	2,707 25	....	2,707 25	Martin King's heirs.
Part of lot No. 11	3,094	1 75	5,414 50	500	5,914 50	Francis Hanna.
Part of lot No. 12	3,094	1 75	5,414 50	900	6,314 50	Francis Hanna.
Part of lot No. 12	750	1 75	1,312 50	....	1,312 50	J. F. May.
Part of lot No. 12	357	1 75	624 75	....	624 75	Daniel and Mina Schulz.
Part of lot No. 12	446	1 75	780 50	....	780 50	Stewart's heirs.
Lot No. 13	3,900	2 50	9,750 00	6,000	15,750 00	Francis Hanna.
Part of lot No. 14	2,619	2 00	5,238 00	2,500	7,738 00	J. F. May.
Part of lot No. 14	1,257	2 00	2,514 00	1,500	4,014 00	Daniel and Mina Schu.
Part of lot No. 14	1,570	2 00	3,140 00	2,000	5,140 00	Stewart's heirs.
Lot No. 15	5,572	2 00	11,144 00	25,000	36,144 00	Casparis Brothers.
Part of lot No. 16	3,107	2 00	6,214 00	300	6,514 00	Florine Hitz.
Part of lot No. 16	3,107	2 00	6,214 00	250	6,464 00	Casparis Brothers.
Part of lot No. 17	3,121	2 00	6,242 00	2,000	8,242 00	William Costin's heirs.
Part of lot No. 17	3,121	2 00	6,242 00	3,500	9,742 00	Mrs. J. B. Gardner.
Part of lot No. 18	100	2 00	200 00	....	200 00	Mrs. J. B. Gardner.
Part of lot No. 18	3,021	2 00	6,042 00	4,500	10,542 00	Tims's heirs.
Part of lot No. 18	3,121	2 00	6,242 00	6,500	12,742 00	Robert Brown's heirs.
Lot No. 19	6,214	2 00	12,428 00	7,000	19,428 00	John Hitz's heirs.
Part of lot No. 20	3,107	2 00	6,214 00	3,500	9,714 00	Stanislaus Murray's heirs.
Part of lot No. 20	2,412	2 00	4,924 00	....	4,924 00	Frederick P. Stanton.
Lot No. 21	5,447	2 00	10,894 00	150	11,044 00	Frederick P. Stanton.
Lot No. 22	3,900	2 25	8,775 00	2,000	10,775 00	Frederick P. Stanton.
Lot No. 23	4,641	1 60	7,425 60	3,500	10,925 60	S. C. Busey.
Lot No. 24	4,641	1 60	7,425 60	....	7,425 60	James Adams.
Total	......	......	$226,860 70	$107,600	$334,460 70	

SAM. BACON,
JOHN C. HARKNESS, } Commissioners.
J. C. McKELDEN,

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA IN SPECIAL TERM, JULY 17, 1872.

UNITED STATES, EX RELATIONE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR, *vs.* SQUARES SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-SEVEN, SIX HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-EIGHT, WASHINGTON CITY, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA. } No. 242, District Court Docket.

The Commission appointed by the Court to appraise the cash value of the lots in said square, and to ascertain, as far as they could, the owners thereof, and report the same, having this day filed in open Court their report, as amended, showing the number of square feet in each lot, with the value by the square foot, and the aggregate amount thereof, together with the value of the improvements, and the owners thereof, as far as ascertained; and said Commission having also filed the testimony taken by them, it is ordered that all parties and persons interested in the premises file in this Court, by or before Monday, the 5th day of August, A. D. 1872, exceptions to said report, or the same will be ratified and confirmed.

It is further ordered that publication of said report, as amended, be made in two newspapers in the City of Washington, District of Columbia, and in one in each of the Cities of New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore, the publication to be twice a week for ten days.

D. C. HUMPHREYS, Justice.

A true copy. Test:

R. J. MEIGS, Clerk.

INSTRUCTION.

H. C. SYMONDS

Will reopen his school for boys, at Sing Sing, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1872.

Candidates for West Point, Annapolis, or Polytechnic Institutes will find no better school in which to prepare.

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.—This institution furnishes superior accommodations, has a large corps of accomplished teachers, and is, in every respect, first class. Pupils are carried through a collegiate course or fitted for Vassar College. For circulars containing terms, &c., please address the Principal.

REV. D. G. WRIGHT, A. M.

MISS STEERS'

ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 48 West 17th-st., will re-open Thursday, Sept. 26. Application may be made by letter, or personally, as above.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE.

Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 185?

Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

GIRARD INSTITUTE, NO. 35 EAST 63D-st., near Madison-av., one block from the Central Park, which is the play ground of the school.—French and English day and boarding school for young gentlemen with a separate primary department for children of both sexes; complete studies in French and in English; modern languages; good cares and comforts. Prof. PAUL E. GIRARD, Director. Prospectus at Messrs. Francis & Loutrel, No. 45 Maiden-lane; Brentano, No. 33 Union-square.

MONTROSE CLASSICAL AND MILITARY SCHOOL, South Orange, N. J., one hour from New-York by the Morris and Essex Railroad. An eligible and efficient school for boys, with modern improvements; spacious drill-room, armory and equipments, supplied by the State. Reopens Sept. 9. Rev. Dr. WILEY, Principal; J. W. Miley, Instructor in Mathematics and Upton's Tactics. Send for circular, as above.

CIVIL AND MECHANICAL ENGINEERING, at the Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y. Instruction very practical. Advantages unsurpassed in this country. Graduates obtain excellent positions. Reopens Sept. 11. For the Annual Register, containing improved Course of Study and full particulars, address Prof. CHARLES DROWNE, Director.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will re-open their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN at No. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1872. Address, by letter, until Sept. 9.

MLLES. CHARBONNIERS' FRENCH Protestant Institution for Young Ladies, No 35 East 35th-st., New-York, (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris,) will be reopened on TUESDAY, Sept. 24. Applications by letter till Sept. 1, when Mlles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY.—The twenty-second year of this DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL for young ladies will commence, Sept. 18; for circulars, application can be made at No. 138 Montague-st., or by letter to CHAS. E. WEST, Principal.

"KINDERGARTEN SCHOOL," FOR children, and PRIVATE RECITATION ROOMS for LADIES. Established 1860. Object, the physical, mental and moral culture of children; also, to furnish special advantages to LADIES not desiring the routine of school. Miss E. M. COE, Prin., 15 West 42d-st.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THE household furniture, musical instruments, patterns, models, and the good-will of this institution, will be sold on very moderate terms. J. H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

MMES. DA SILVA & BRADFORD'S (formerly Mrs. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S) English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, reopens Sept. 18. Application may be made by letter or personally as above.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—Next session opens Sept. 4. Designed for well-prepared students not under fifteen years of age. Accommodations superior. Terms moderate. Address Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARmel, N. Y.—Fifty miles from New-York City by Harlem Railroad. Location healthful and beautiful. Advantages superior. Fall session begins Aug. 12. Apply to the principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

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INSTRUCTION.

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Four miles from Philadelphia, (formerly located at Princeton, N. J.,)

Rev. S. N. HOWELL, A. M., Principal.

Forty-fourth annual term begins Sept. 10.

Send for circular.

MME. C. MEARS,

NO. 222 MADISON-AV., NEW-YORK.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, Will re-open FRIDAY, Sept. 20, 1872.

Mme. MEARS will be at home after Sept. 1, 1872.

Circulars sent on application.

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FOR BOYS, Florida, Orange County, N. Y. $300 a year (no extras) pays for board, tuition, washing, fuel, light, &c., in this well-known institution. Number of pupils limited to twenty-five. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal. Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, Pres.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, Pittsfield, Mass. Known for thirty years for its superior facilities and rare beauty of location. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Principal

CLAVERACK COLLEGE AND HUDson River Inst., Claverack, N.Y. Rev. A. Flack, A. M., Pres't. Term opens Sept. 9. 10 dep'ts. 18 instruct's. Deduction to gentlemen and ladies in normal class.

OREAD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE —For Young Ladies, Worcester, Mass. Next school year begins Sept. 11, 1872. Send for catalogue. HARRIS R. GREENE, A. M., Principal.

MISS BULKLEY'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARRYTOWN, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 18. Applications by letter until Sept. 1.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY, POUGHkeepsie, N. Y. Home School for Ladies, twelfth year. Specialties, music, modern languages and fine arts. Reopens Sept. 18.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL—White Plains, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.—Tenth annual session of the Newburg (N. Y.) Institute will begin Sept. 11. HENRY W. SIGLAR.

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FOR BOYS—SUPERIOR ADVANTAGES AT Riverview Academy, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

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Assets April 1, 1872.

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Office, No. 153 BROADWAY.

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Surplus, April 1, 1872,	- 237,624

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ROBERT S. HONE, President.

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OCEANIC, 3,807 TONS BURTHEN, 4,000 HORSE POWER,
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ARE THE LARGEST IN THE WORLD.
MOST MAGNIFICENT AND COMMODIOUS.
MOST DIRECT ROUTE TO IRELAND.
MOST RAPID PASSAGE.
Sailing from New-York every Saturday, from Liverpool every Wednesday, from Queenstown every Thursday.
RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80, $100, $130, $150, gold.
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Excursion tickets, available for one month, $140, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown, $30, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
Further information apply at the Company's office, No. 29 Broadway.
F. W. HERST, Manager.

ATLAS STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
Steamers leave pier 44 North River, foot of Canal-st., as follows:
ATLANTIC, Saturday, July 27, at 10 A. M.
SPAIN, Saturday, Aug. 3, at 10 A. M.
HOLLAND, Saturday, Aug. 10, at 9 A. M.
ITALY, Thursday, Aug. 15, at 2 P. M.
Rates of passage, $80 and $100, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $145. Steerage tickets to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
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THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
FROM NEW-YORK.
Java.....Wednesday, July 31, at 2 P. M.
Russia.....Wednesday, Aug. 7, at 7 A. M.
China.....Wednesday, Aug. 14, at 2 P. M.
Scotia.....Wednesday, Aug. 21, at 7 A. M.
Java.....Wednesday, Aug. 28, at 2 P. M.
RATES OF PASSAGE—Cabin, $80 and $100, according to location of state-room. Steerage, $30, currency.
Excursion tickets to Queenstown, $140, currency.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, London, Londonderry, Glasgow or London, $32, currency.
Further information apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class powerful screw steamers from PIER No. 46 NORTH RIVER, FOOT OF MORTON-ST., as follows:
NEBRASKA, Capt. GRANT.....Thursday, July 25, at 2 P. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. BRINKLEY.....Thursday, Aug. 1, at 2 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.....Thursday, Aug. 8, at 2 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. T. W. FREEMAN.....Thursday, Aug. 15, at 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. J. B. PRICE.....Aug. 21, at 2 P. M.
Rates of passage, $80 and $100, according to location of state-room.
Steerage, $30, currency.
Through bills of lading issued to Continental ports.
Bills of lading issued through to all parts of America.
For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER ROUTE.
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
Steamers sail from Pier No. 36 North River, foot of Morton-st., daily (Sundays excepted), at 3 P. M., making sure connections with all trains going North, East and West. Tickets and Baggage checked to all points in Georgia and Florida.
Freight received daily at the Company's depot, Pier No. 36 North River, foot of Morton-st., and forwarded with dispatch.
For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

CITIZENS' EVENING LINE STEAMERS
FOR ALBANY AND TROY.
CITIZENS' and THOMAS POWELL leave Pier No. 36 North River, foot of Morton-st., at 6 P. M., connecting with the CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC GULF RAILROAD, Central Park and Kinsley Park cars pass the door.
Freight received daily at the depot, Pier No. 36 North River, foot of Morton-st.
For freight or passage apply to
J. F. TALLMAN, Superintendent.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY
ONLY DIRECT LINE TO RANGOON.
WILL DESPATCH THEIR NEW AND FAVORITE IRON SCREW STEAM-SHIPS
ON THE 1st AND 15th OF EACH MONTH,
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THE REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sail from pier foot of Canal-st., North River, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 P. M.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and America, at moderate rates.
Through bills of lading issued for freight to Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and California.
Steamers call at Port Royal, Jamaica, Aspinwall and Colon.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR HAVANA.
THE REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sail from pier foot of Canal-st., North River, every Wednesday and Saturday, at 3 P. M.
Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Sweden, Norway, Denmark and America, at moderate rates.
Through bills of lading issued for freight to Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and California.
For freight or passage apply to
WILLIAM P. CLYDE & CO., No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.
STEAMER "CYCLONE," Capt. C. H. DICKINSON, will sail for NASSAU, N. P., on SATURDAY, July 27, at 3 P. M., from pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight or passage apply to
C. H. DICKINSON, No. 5 Bowling-green.

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For freight or passage apply to
C. H. DICKINSON, No. 5 Bowling-green.

A LBANY AND TROY BY DAY LINE
CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND EXPRESS GOODS.
Boats leave CHAMBERS-ST. and 129th-st. daily, at 6 P. M., connecting with the Hudson River Railroad Trains for Albany and Troy.
Returning, leave Albany and Troy at 6 P. M., arriving in New-York at 6 A. M.
Fare to Albany and Troy, $1 50.
Excursion tickets to Albany and return, $2 50.
Excursion tickets to Troy and return, $2 50.
Excursion tickets to Albany and return, good for Saturday to Monday, $3 50.
Excursion tickets to Troy and return, good for Saturday to Monday, $3

THE CHILDREN'S FUND.

Total Amount Received to Date, $11,254 20.

$1,741 in Fifty-nine Contributions Handed in Yesterday.

Liberal Subscription by Stock Exchange Members—Organization of the Relief Fund—The Work Already Accomplished.

Yesterday we received fifty-nine contributions to the Children's Excursion and Relief Fund, amounting in all to the handsome sum of $1,741. The aggregate of the fund is now $11,254 20, and there is every probability of its being still further augmented. We have now given four excursions, will have a fifth on next Saturday and two, if not more, next week, by which time at least 8,000 children will have had a holiday. The Relief work is also in full operation in that part of the City where it is most needed, and in a few days we shall have organized bureaus in other sections, by means of which the money already in our hands can be intelligently expended. Every day the system adopted is proved as being the one thing needed, and when the details of expenditures in that direction are published, as they soon will be, the fund contributors can see the great amount of good that has been accomplished at a comparatively small cost.

Among the contributions received yesterday was a check for $1,017, being the subscription of individual members of the New-York Stock Exchange. We propose to get up at least one excursion in honor of this subscription to be known as the "Stock Exchange Picnic." The subscription of Mr. James Stokes ($500) is also to be made the basis of a special excursion for mothers and young children, agreeably to the request of the donor.

The following were the contributions received yesterday:

Individual members of the New-York Stock Exchange	$1,017 00
Mrs. Edward S. Jaffray	100 00
Greenleaf, Norris & Co.	100 00
A. O. Headley	50 00
John White	25 00
V. H. F.	25 00
Proprietors Gem Stove Polish	25 00
M., (Elizabeth, N. J.)	25 00
Baby, (Southport, Conn.)	25 00
Sarah A. Bradley	25 00
"Sept. 18, 1851."	22 00
Clerks of Ninth National Bank	22 00
First Baptist Sunday-school, (Scotch Plains, N. J.)	21 00
M. D. Brooklyn	20 00
William Howard	20 00
J. H.	15 00
Mrs. A. B. D., (for Mrs. B.'s relief)	15 00
Alice and Edith, (Tenafly, N. J.)	10 00
Miss M. M.	10 00
Mrs. C. C. H.	10 00
A Friend	10 00
Brooklyn Family	10 00
D. M. H., (Wooster, Ohio)	10 00
C. S. H.	10 00
Little Mary	8 00
Hempstead, Long Island	8 00
Long Island	6 00
G. R. and C. E. W., (Oyster Bay, Long Island)	5 00
In Memoriam, Harry	5 00
A. D. Shepard	5 00
J. M. Shepard	5 00
Long Island	5 00
Emily Christine	5 00
Florence B.	5 00
G. B. G.	5 00
Ella, George and Julia	5 00
C., (Elizabeth, N. J.)	5 00
Guest at Sharon	5 00
Jim, Harry and George	5 00
J. M.	5 00
Lizzie	3 00
J. W. G., Jr.	3 00
Butler	3 00
J. C. E. O.	2 50
Little Alice	2 00
F.	2 00
Lillie, Ollie and Mamie, New-Jersey	2 00
One whom Jesus has cured	2 00
Sacrifice, (Palace Coach,)	2 00
Little children, guests at Prospect Park Hotel—second contribution	2 00
Little Stella	1 00
Darling Charlie B. D.	1 00
Patty (G. S., Cleveland, Ohio)	1 00
Cornwall, Orange County	1 00
Jamie	1 00
Pony	1 00
Rabbit	50
Turtle	50
Mig-Mag	50
Baby	50
Tillie	50
Total	$1,741 00
Previously acknowledged	9,513 20
Aggregate of Fund to date	$11,254 20

The contribution of "G. H. G., Milford, Conn., $10, was yesterday erroneously credited as $25, which will account for the difference in the total amount of fund, as printed yesterday.

Among the many interesting letters from contributors to the fund is the following note received yesterday:

SOUTHPORT, Conn., Saturday, July 20, 1872.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Some few days since I sent you a check for $25 to be used for the poor children of New-York. Then, we had a most precious, darling little one of eight months, our first and only one, who was in health. In two hours he was snatched from us, and today we are childless. Baby had a little bank account of his own, and his mother and myself have decided to put it into your hands, to be disposed of for the benefit of the poor little ones of New-York. So we inclose check for $25, accompanied with the sympathies and blessings of bruised and bleeding hearts. Please acknowledge the above as from BABY.

IN SEARCH OF THE POOR.

Distressing Cases of Sickness and Poverty Discovered by the Times Representatives—Relief Afforded to All.

The visitations of the missionaries develop daily scenes of heretofore hidden misery. Among the most recent cases are the following in the Fifth Ward: At No. 9 Hubert-street was found the dead body of a child, the parents being unable to bury it. The house was one of those buildings that in former times had been an ornament to the neighborhood of St. John's Park, but, like many others, was now occupied by several families. In the garret of this house lived a family named Froud, paying $10 per month for poor accommodation. The father, Henry Froud, was a grocer's assistant, but had been out of employment for four months, partially through sickness. When the child was taken sick there were no means at hand to pay the doctor, and before the visitors could reach the case the little one had passed away to another world. The distress of the parents, when the missionary called on Sunday, can well be imagined, the more especially as they had no friend to whom they could apply for assistance toward the burial of their child, or to advise them of the proper course to pursue under such circumstances.

The death of a child at No. 68 Laight-street brought to the notice of the neighbors the condition of the mother, Annie Jeffreys, who was in a very infirm condition. The father, John Jeffreys, is an educated man, and tries to get a living by assisting lawyers, book-keepers and others in copying accounts, papers, &c. By this means he earns about $7 per week, of which he has to pay $3 per week for a furnished room in the garret of this house. Here the mother, worn out with the cares of her sick child, had been compelled to take to her bed, without the hope of medical attention. The case was referred to Dr. Thurman, and nourishing food supplied to the sick woman.

At No. 14 Leonard street was found a case of a sick child, which was brought to the notice of Mr. Calder by the parent calling at No. 325 Rivington-street. The case was referred to Dr. Crampton, and yesterday the TIMES representative visited the place. The house is an old and rickety three-story frame building, on the upper floor of which was found, after ascending a break-neck staircase, the family of John Crawford. The place was literally alive with flies, attracted by the neighboring sugar-house. The youngest of five children was sick with the Summer complaint and a complication of other diseases. The father had been a sailor, but, not being well, had to give up the sea, and worked subsequently as a laborer for the City. Unable even to keep this employment, the eldest daughter, aged thirteen, helped to support the family, and when she fell sick from scrofula, want set in with a vengeance. The younger children raked pieces of stale bread out of the ash barrels, and thus tried to exist. The mother had until recently taken in washing, but her eyesight failing, and the child getting sick, little could be accomplished by her efforts. An order was given for necessaries to help the child while under the care of the doctor, and relief was also given for the others.

In the Eighth Ward several cases of sickness among children have been found. At No. 24 Vandam-street, in the rear, is a tenement-house occupied by a respectable class of working people. August Schirmer is a shoe-maker, earning about $10 per week, out of which he has to support a wife and three children and pay $8 50 per month rent for two rooms on the fourth floor. When one of his children was sick a short time ago he had to pay $3 to a doctor for two visits and $1 60 for medicines. This being equal to forty-six loaves of bread out of his other children's mouths, when the youngest child, Caroline, aged nine months, was taken sick, he naturally hesitated to send for a medical man. The case was referred to Dr. Thurman for treatment.

In the same house was found Mary Ossendorf, aged two years, one of the children of August Ossendorf, who earns $9 per week in a coal-yard, and has to pay $8 per month for rent. About two weeks ago his youngest child, aged six months, died from cholera infantum. The parents were unable to send for a doctor. Last week their daughter Mary, aged two years, was also taken sick, and this case, being brought to the notice of the TIMES missionaries, was referred at once to Dr. Thurman. The court-yard between the front and rear houses is so narrow, the rooms small and low, and a stable being located in the rear, make it a wonder not that some of the children here are sick, but that any of them are well.

In the rear of No. 607 Greenwich-street is a row of brick buildings now let out as tenements but never fitted for such a purpose. The houses are built sidewise on the rear of the lot, and are reached by an alleyway. These houses are backed by a similar row in the rear of No. 603. In the first row reside sixteen families, several of them having a number of children. On the upper story of one of these houses, the furthest from the entrance to the alley, was found the family of Thomas Meehan, a laborer, whose earnings varied from $6 to $10 per week. His family consisted of a wife and six children, all residing in three rooms, the largest of which was only twelve feet square by seven feet high; yet for this accommodation they had to pay $8 50 per month. It may well be imagined that when the youngest child, Teresa, aged one year, was taken sick, there was no money to pay the doctor, and the child might have died for want of medical attention. The case was referred to Dr. Thurman.

One of the City Mission (Rev. Mr. Briggs) on Sunday found a Mrs. Marshall, with four children, at No. 239 Avenue B. The youngest child was suffering from illness partially engendered by the heat, but more from want of proper food. While the missionary was there one of the children softly asked the mother a question, to which she returned an answer, "I have none yet." The missionary asked what the child had said, when the mother, with tears in her eyes, tried to evade a reply, but being pressed said that the child had asked for a piece of bread, and "there had been none in the house for twelve hours." The case was reported by Mr. Briggs to Mr. Calder, who on investigation found it worthy of relief, which was furnished from the TIMES children's relief fund.

On the second floor front of No. 620 East Seventeenth-street, a tenement-house between Avenues B and C, was found the case of Mrs. Gardner, who had recently become a mother, and who had until then done sewing and washing, to assist her consumptive husband to support the remainder of the family. Notwithstanding the distress that had been brought upon them through the incapacity of the husband and father to work, no effort had been made by the family to secure charitable aid, and the case was found by a visit from the missionary. The necessary relief from the TIMES fund was at once given, on the case being reported at the proper place.

At No. 62 Sheriff-street was found the case of Mrs. Mullen and her two children. The poor woman had been subject to epileptic fits, and her limbs have several times been broken and her tongue bitten through while under the spasms. The marks of these injuries were yesterday easily seen. Recently she was taken to the Charity Hospital, and, when she came out, her furniture had to be sold to pay the rent due on the place where her children had been left during her absence. Finally she was ejected from her home, since which time she has paid twenty cents per night for a wretched shelter at No. 62 Sheriff-street for herself and children. Relief in the shape of provisions, was furnished from the TIMES relief fund.

William Jordan, aged seventeen years, who had for some time assisted his poor parents to support the family at No. 318 Rivington-street, met with an accident a few days ago, rendering him unfit for work. The loss of his earnings so reduced the family fund that a doctor could not be procured, and, as his little brothers and sisters depend on him for their living, the case was referred to Dr. Crampton.

A very sad case was found at No. 286 Second-street. Rossmond Adair, aged five months, was reported sick from cholera infantum, but it is feared too late to save the child, although Dr. Crampton attended to the case as soon as he received the information. The mother, upon being asked some questions yesterday by the TIMES representative, told a sad story. In April last her husband, Rev. Ezekiel Adair, formerly a clergyman of the Irish Episcopal Church, with herself and child, arrived in this City, he having been compelled to resign his curacy in consequence of the disestablishment of the Irish Episcopal Church. Being a young man, he resolved to seek some other occupation than the Church, and after seeking in vain for employment in this City, about five weeks ago went West, first placing his wife in furnished lodgings, for which $3 per week is paid. A short time ago, a letter was received by the wife from her husband, (who was at Yankton, Dacotah Territory,) in which he said that he hoped to send for her very soon. About two week ago her little girl, Rosa, aged five months, was taken sick, and her slim funds soon ran out. Yesterday she was found to be almost penniless, and sinking from fatigue and want of nourishing food. Relief was furnished at once to the mother in the shape of nourishment, and the TIMES representative took such measures as was thought best to bring the case before the members of that Church of which Mr. Adair had been a minister, in the hope that something might be done for the relief of this stricken family.

The Sick in the Five Points.

Rev. E. M. Schultz, one of the Five Points missionaries, sends us the following report of his labors:

The work of visiting the sick poor and rendering assistance when found necessary is earnestly and vigorously continued in this unhealthy locality. Since my last report quite a number of sick and suffering poor have been visited and their cases attended to promptly. I found a widow staying (hardly living) in a damp, dark cellar on Mott-street, with three little children. One child was blind in one eye and affected with spinal disease. A physician was called to attend to the case, and I ordered $1 06 worth of groceries, consisting of milk, jelly, tea and sugar, for them. I also secured a situation for the mother.

I called on a family in Water-street. The family numbered seven, a babe was suffering from cholera infantum, and the eldest girl from inflammation of the brain. I spent eighty-five cents for the sufferers in way of groceries, and secured the services of a physician. I was called upon to visit a family in Cannon-street. The mother is near confinement and has two children. Her husband deserted her a year ago. I spent forty-nine cents for two loaves of bread, a quarter of a pound of tea and some sugar. I found Mrs. D. in Jackson-street. She has five children, buried three lately. The youngest child, ten months old, suffers with cholera infantum. Dr. Powell, of East Broadway, is now in attendance. A pound of meat was purchased and tea which cost eighteen cents. I found a widow living in a crowded tenement-house on the fifth floor. She has seven children and is quite ill. I gave her supplies costing seventy-seven cents. I ascended to the top floor of a "human packing-house" near the Five Points and found a widow with three children, the oldest one sick. She will receive medical aid. I spent forty-four cents for tea, sugar and oatmeal. The mother earns a precarious living by doing washing.

The sick and suffering who were reported a few days ago have since been visited, and some of them have nearly recovered. All acknowledge with grateful hearts the timely aid rendered them from the "TIMES fund." For some of those families fresh supplies have been ordered. The total amount of money which I have thus far expended on sick poor from the TIMES fund amounts to $31 20, in 21 families, representing 12 men, 38 women and 83 children, or 133 individuals.

The Sick in Other Districts.

In the upper portions of Elizabeth, Mott and the adjacent streets there is also much sickness and distress, and pending a definite organization Dr. Parker, of No. 365 Broome-street, has engaged to attend those cases that come within the scope of the "TIMES' Relief Fund." Dr. Parker will attend the sick within the district bounded by Bleecker-street on the north, Canal on the south, Broadway on the west and the Bowery on the east.

The attention of the TIMES reporter was called to a young, delicate child suffering from teething and another malady of a very prostrating nature. The mother, Mrs. D., lives in the back room of one of the tenements of Elizabeth-street, and had made every effort to provide her child with medical treatment, but her scanty means at last gave out and she was obliged to do without medical advice until she could pay for it. With a sick, fretful child of eight months in her arms, she also has to care and provide for her mother, eighty years old, who lies a helpless invalid, unable to sit up, stand, walk or feed herself; notwithstanding the care of these two helpless ones the rooms were as neat and tidy as soap and water could make them, and the bed where the aged woman lay was clean, though scantily filled, and covered with a couple of sheets. Partially blind, paralyzed and suffering from hunger, the child of eighty years appeals as strongly to the beneficence of the Relief Fund as the crying infant in its mother's arms, and when the daughter, with tears streaming down her care-worn cheeks, told the reporter that she could not appease her mother's hunger as she could her infant's wailing, she was told that both should be supplied with whatever Dr. Parker ordered for them. The reporter then opened an account with Mr. Augustus Van Raden, at the corner of Spring and Mott streets, and had sugar, rice, bread and milk sent to the family at once. Dr. Parker also visited them, and will continue to do so as long as necessary. His charge will be merely nominal, and Mr. Van Raden will fill the orders for supplies at cost. At No. 148 Leonard-street a family of four persons was found, on the second floor back. The father has been paralyzed for eleven years, and the mother has literally worn herself out in the care of her husband and two children; the boy however, is earning three dollars per week and out of this sum the rent must be paid and the family fed. The father was sitting up by the window with an old coat laid over his lap covering him to the feet, as he had no pantaloons to wear. Mrs. K. was directed to call on Dr. Parker, and the case will be considered of giving relief to the father, who is certainly as helpless as a child. In Jackson-street in a rear tenement, a widow was found with six children, three of them are her own and three are the children of her deceased daughter. The daughter left a pair of twins who are now five month old and neither of them larger than an infant of one week old should be. Dr. Powell is attending them, and it is possible both may be saved. The visitors have given orders for such supplies as the physician considers advisable for the little sufferers, and they will be visited regularly by Dr. Powell as long as is necessary.

The little fellow found so ill at No. 150 Cherry-street could not be saved, but everything was done for him that could be until death relieved him of his sufferings. The TIMES missionaries offered to provide a coffin for the body, but as they proposed expending only $5 for that purpose, the father absolutely refused to accept it, and finally secured enough money from his neighbors and friends to purchase a coffin for $22. By his own confession he is to blame for the child becoming so reduced that medical skill proved of no avail, for when the father found that the attending physician wou'd charge $2 per visit, he refused to employ him longer and neglected calling any other in his stead, when the child's condition demanded it. The emaciated little sufferer at No. 63 Cherry-street still lingers, but all hope of saving his life seems lost, as he was too much reduced when the physicians took him in charge. All the other cases previously reported are improving, and the patients bid fair to live many years to bless the benefactors whose generosity has enabled the TIMES to afford them the assistance they so greatly required.

GERMAN FESTIVITIES.

The Schuetzenfest at Hamilton Park.

The fifth annual Scheutzenfest of the New-York Schuetzen Battalion, commanded by Major P. Hemmer, took place at Hamilton Park yesterday, and induced an attendance of about 3,000 persons. The battalion is composed of four companies—the Wolfschlucht Schuetzen, commanded by Capt. Knoblock; the Salamander Schuetzen, Capt. Clemens; the Washington, Capt. Dechafaux, and the Columbia Schuetzen, Capt. Erdmann. In addition, the Rhenish Schuetzenbund, Capt. F. M. Mott, and a delegation of the Polish Schuetzencorps, participated in the festival. These organizations formed in line at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, at the Harmonie Rooms, in Essex-street. The procession passed through Essex, Delancey, Ludlow and Houston streets, Avenue A, Third-street, Avenue C, and through Fourth-street to the Bowery, where the cars were taken.

Three hundred dollars in prizes were distributed at the close of the prize-shooting, the leading prize being won by a member of the Wolfschlucht Schuetzen.

The Greenville Schuetzencorps yesterday held their annual fest. The Jersey City Schuetzencorps paraded during the morning, and went to Greenville to take part in the celebration. The shooting is at Sea View Park, and will continue throughout today. In addition to the prizes contested for the competition of the corps at the coming national Schuetzenfest will be selected.

Commission on Contracts.

Commissioners Sutherland, Van Vorst and Jaques sat in the Chamber of the Board of Aldermen, at 4 P. M. yesterday, to consider the circumstances of various contracts awarded by the Common Council for paving, sewers, &c., remaining over since last session. Mr. Strahan appeared for the Controller.

Thomas Harden, contractor for a sewer on Fifth-avenue, between Fourth and Fifth streets, testified that he was the lowest bidder; the prices were fair; the work was completed; he was paid nothing yet; no objection was made to the work; it was inspected by an agent of the Croton Works. It comes to nearly $1,000. Passed.

John Lanihan, Forty-eighth-street, stone-block paving, from Third to Fifth avenues. Mr. S. T. Molton, a resident, testified that the job was honestly done. Passed.

George T. La Due, flagging Fifty-second-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues; $74 due. A genius named Oscar Taylor appeared for the claimant, and testified that it was "all right." Passed.

Samuel R. Smith, sewer between One Hundred and Twenty-fifth street and Harlem River, Second-avenue. Passed.

E. D. Brown, President of Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, assignee of contract from G. P. White, who assigned it to a John Duffy, since deceased, who assigned it to the bank, testified that the work was well done, as he thought. It was a sewer in Washington-street, between Charlton and King, Hudson-street, Dominick and Clark streets—$150 remaining due. Another, by the same contractor, turned over to the same assignee, for a sewer in One Hundred and Fourteenth-street, between Avenue A and First-avenue—$200 due. Another, by same contractor, John Duffy, deceased, and assigned to the Mechanics' Bank, for a sewer between One Hundred and Fifteenth and One Hundred and Twenty-first streets, Avenue A and Fourth-avenue. These were all taken up together. No objection, and all were passed.

Michael Noonan, sewer in Church-street, between Fulton and Morris streets—about $3,000 due. This man complained that he was overcharged $750 for inspectors' time, and that his claim, which he filed, never reached the Controller. Passed.

Hugh Masterson, sewer between Third and Fourth avenues, One Hundred and Twenty-fourth-street, seventy per cent. paid and $3,000 due. Passed.

T. G. O'Brien, sewer in Hudson-street, between Bank and West Twelfth streets, and Horatio and Gansevoort streets, under $5,000. Peter Hornbeck, a resident, objected to the portion between Bank and West Twelfth streets, as not of the specified depths at the manholes. The contractor swore he deviated from the map by direction of Mr. Tole and Mr. Carney, the inspectors, who found it necessary to make the alteration. The Commissioners held over decision in this case.

Of the remaining there was one by Smith & Noonar for a sewer in Ninety-first-street, and sixteen small contracts for flagging and crosswalks by Patrick Gibney, nearly all of which were uncontested. These contracts were all thoroughly sifted and examined by the Commissioners.

Personal.

Sir Antonio Brady and Mme. Goddard, of London, are at the Brevoort House. Commodore Kirkland, of the United States Navy, is at the Glenham Hotel. Capt. Samuel Brooks, of the steamer City of Brussels; Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick, of Pittsburg; Hon. W. M. Harrison, of Tennessee, and Hon. William Johnston, of North Carolina, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen. Lee, of Elizabeth, is at the Westmoreland Hotel. Hon. N. M. Gaylord, of Boston, is at the St. Germain Hotel. L. C. Hanks, Consul-General of Guatemala at San Francisco, is at the Gilsey House. Gen. G. W. Wilder, of Boston, is at the Astor House. Hon. F. E. Woodbridge, of Vermont, is at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. Gen. John C. Fremont, of Tarrytown, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Judge J. D. Crawford, of Galveston, and Col. J. S. Crawford, of Tennessee, are at the Grand Central Hotel.

THE SWISS FESTIVAL.

The Procession Yesterday—Ten Thousand Persons Participating—Delegations Present from Various States.

The first Swiss National Festival, given under the auspices of the Swiss Grütli Societies, at Jones' Wood, yesterday, was attended by about ten thousand persons. The Grütli Societies which united in this festival, belong to Buffalo, Troy, Cincinnati, Allentown, Penn., Scranton, Penn., Boston, Paterson and Utica, as well as in this City, and were represented by delegations. Early yesterday morning a procession was formed at the Teutonia Assembly Rooms, which were brilliantly decorated with flags and banners, bearing the colors of the Swiss and other nationalities. The procession was formed in the following order:

FIRST DIVISION.

1. Grand Marshal and Adjutants.
2. Sharpshooters, and boys with bow and arrow.
3. Music.
4. Tell. Walter Fürst. Werner Stauffacher. Arnold von Melchthal.
5. The Presidents of the Festival. Committees. Guests and delegates of outside Swiss Societies.
6. Columbia and Helvetia. Ladies and gentlemen in costume, (all in carriages.)
7. Helvetia Lodge No. 1.

SECOND DIVISION.

[Music by the Grütli Verein Band, of Williamsburg.]

8. Grütli Verein, Williamsburg.
9. Grütli Verein, Newark.
10. Swiss General Mutual and Benevolent Society.
11. Helvetia Lodge, No. 2.
12. Helvetia Maennerchor.

THIRD DIVISION.

[Music by the Tessin Band.]

14. Tessin Mutual Benevolent Society and Confectioners' Society.
15. Grütli Verein, New-York.
16. Jura Maennerchor.
17. Arion and Grütli, Paterson.
18. Grütli Verein.
19. All friends of Switzerland that wish to join.

The procession passed through Tenth-street, Avenue A and several other streets and avenues of the East side, and embarked on board of a steamer bound for Jones' Wood, at the foot of Eighth-street. Upon arriving at Jones' Wood, shortly after noon, a salute was fired and the procession again formed, headed by the Swiss Consul-General, who escorted a young lady representing Helvetia, and by the Fest President Mr. Wm. P. Molo, accompanying a young lady representing Columbia. Upon arriving at the Belvedere the Swiss national hymn, "Rufst du mein Vaterland," &c., was chanted, after which several addresses in English, German, French and Italian were delivered. At 2 o'clock twenty-two young ladies and gentlemen, in national costume, formed for the Alpine dance, representing the twenty-two cantons of Switzerland. A feature of the subsequent festivities was a representation of a Swiss marriage in the seventeenth century.

The festivities included athletic exercises, and several prizes were awarded for excellence in various trials of skill. Fire-works were provided for entertainment during the evening.

Athletic Club Games.

The season for the games of the New-York Athletic Club was inaugurated yesterday by a one mile foot-race on the Club-track, One Hundred and Thirty-First-street. The prize in that, as in all other games, is the championship of the Club, attached to which is a handsome gold medal. The contestants were Mr. Frank Kinney, the winner of the medal last year, and Mr. W. E. Sinclair. The Club-track is accurately measured one-sixth of a mile, consequently the runners had to go six times round to complete the mile.

At the word "go" both got off well together, but Sinclair went to the front in the first six yards and led the first round by about two yards. On nearing the scratch Kinney made a spurt and came up nearly even, but again Sinclair led and continued so until making the fifth lap Kinney fell exhausted and fainting. Sinclair finished the mile easily and apparently only very slightly blown.

The time of each lap was: First, 44 seconds; second, 46 seconds; third, 48½ seconds; fourth, 51½ seconds; fifth, 56¾ seconds; sixth, 57½ seconds. Total time, 5 minutes 3¾ seconds. The judges were, for Kinney, Mr. John Smith; for Sinclair, Mr. P. A. Curtis. Referee, Col. W. E. Van Wyck. Time-keeper, Mr. J. C. Babcock, of the Nassau Club.

Aquatic—The Atalantas' Champion Regatta.

The annual regatta of the Atalanta Boat Club will take place this year on the Hudson Rowing Association Course, Pleasant Valley, on Aug. 14. The races will consist of four and six-oared shells and barge crews and single-scull race for the champion belt of the club. The crews for the shells and barge will be made up of the married and single members, the one rowing against the other. The competitors for the champion belt will be the present holder, E. Losie, LeRoy, James O'Neill and E. Blake. A steamer will attend for the accommodation of the friends of the members.

E. Losie is practicing daily at Harlem in anticipation of a match-race with a Pittsburg amateur, a pupil of Hamill's, who is said to be Losie's own weight, 109 pounds. Hamill thinks he can beat any one that ever sat in a boat, but he has not yet tried the "little wonder" of New-York.

The Lotta Club, a new organization at Harlem, are practising for a race with the Sapphos.

A new Club has just been formed at Carmansville, called the Resolute. They start with twenty-five members and one six-oared gig. Their officers are: President, E. S. Whitman; Vice-President, George Lespenasse; Secretary, S. Weir; Treasurer, John McMullen; Captain, A. Whitman; Coxswain, C. Bantry.

The yachts Meta and Gracie, which are to race today from Sandy Hook twenty miles to windward and back, left last night, accompanied by the Vixen, for their anchorage ground off the Hook in order to be prepared for an early start.

The Passaic River Mystery.

James B. Nichols was arrested in a house in Warren-street, Brooklyn, on Sunday afternoon, and taken to Newark to answer the charge of having murdered Henry Wagner, whose body was found floating in the Passaic ten days ago. Nichols was with Wagner in Vogt's on the 9th of July, and went out shortly after Wagner left the saloon. The latter had an appointment at the saloon, and promised to return in a few moments, but neither he nor the prisoner was seen afterward. Wagner had $200 in money and a gold watch and chain with him, which were not found upon the body. Suspicion was immediately directed to Nichols, and detectives put upon his track. He is a widower with three children, is thirty-three years old, and a coach-maker by trade.

Base-Ball Notes—Cricket.

The Atlantics have engaged Beavans in place of Hall, their disabled second-base man, and with this reconstructed nine they defeated the Junior Olympics at the Capitoline yesterday by a score of 29 to 2.

On Thursday next the Bostons leave home on a short tour, playing the Resolutes at Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday, and the Athletics at Philadelphia on Saturday.

The Mutuals will probably play the Mansfields at Middletown, Conn., on Thursday, and the Atlantics and Haymakers on the Union Ground, either this or next week.

CRICKET.

The first elevens of the Manhattan and St. George Clubs will play a one-day match at their grounds, foot of Ninth-street, Hoboken, to-morrow, game to commence at 11 A. M. Should it rain to-morrow the game will take place on Thursday.

On Friday and Saturday the St. George play the Staten Island eleven at the latter's grounds, Camp Washington, Staten Island. Wickets pitched each day at 3½ P. M.

Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature yesterday as recorded by Schultz & Warker, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	7 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 P. M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	69	80	81	80
Stand of bar. in inch.	29.63	29.66	..	29.76

The following record will show the changes in the temperature yesterday, with the average for the same, as indicated by the thermometer at Dickinson's drug store, No. 3 Park-row: 3 A. M., 64°; 6 A. M., 68°; 9 A. M., 75°; 12 M., 81°; 3 P. M., 83°; 6 P. M., 81°; 9 P. M., 74°; 12 P. M., 70°. Average temperature yesterday, 74½°.

Other Amusements Yesterday.

The Odd-Fellow Saengerbund gave a picnic and Summer-night festival at the East River Park, yesterday, which attracted a large attendance. The Liederhain Vocal Society participated in the affair, and enlivened the occasion by appropriate vocal exercises.

The German Cigar-makers' Aid Society gave a picnic at Bellevue Garden, foot of East Eightieth-street, which was largely attended, and proved quite successful.

Accident on the New-Jersey Central Railroad.

George Berger, a brakeman on the New-Jersey Central Railroad, was killed, yesterday morning, while passing over the draw of the Newark Bay Bridge. Deceased was employed on the early freight-train, and while passing along the top of the car, he was struck by the bridge above and thrown between the cars and the track. Nearly the whole train passed over the body, tossing it about and mangling it fearfully. The deceased lived at Schuylkill Haven, Penn.

The Essex County Board of Assessors.

The Essex County Board of Assessors yesterday met at the Court-house in Newark, to fix the valuation and assessment for county purposes for the ensuing year. There are 25,805 voters in the county, and property is valued at $123,520,000, as against $111,742,000 for 1871 and $100,807,000 for 1870. The number of voters in Newark alone is 19,161, and taxable property is valued $97,320,000, or about four-fifths of that of the entire county. The tax vote for the year in the city will be $18 per $1,000.

$500 Reward for a Hostile Indian in Texas.

The San Antonio (Texas) *Herald* publishes an advertisement, which without the signatures, reads as follows:

"We, the undersigned, hereby offer a reward of $500, gold, for the first hostile Indian captured within the limits of Mason County, Texas, by any person or persons from any county or place, without regard to age, sex, color or previous condition of servitude, and delivered dead or alive at the Court-house in Mason. Each one of us agreeing to pay, or cause to be paid, the amount set opposite our respective names, three days after a duly empaneled jury of twelve disinterested citizens, shall have decided that the hostile Indian was actually captured in Mason County, and by what person or persons. Or we will pay the $500, gold, for the first hostile Indian pursued from Mason County and captured, dead or alive, by citizens of Mason County, in any of the counties adjoining Mason. The money to be paid to the person or persons who deliver the first hostile Indian, with proofs as above indicated, at the Court-house in Mason, Texas, provided that said delivery and proofs be made within twelve months from the 4th of July, 1872."

Damaged Wheat in Tennessee.

From the Chattanooga Herald, July 20.

Yesterday morning we conversed on the subject of the damage to the wheat by the recent rains, with one of the heaviest wheat growers in East Tennessee, and who is well known as a gentleman of correct judgment and extended information. He says that over the State there is standing in shocks or stacks, in the fields, fully two-thirds of the wheat crop. Up to Saturday last, while the outsides of the shocks were wet, the wheat had not sprouted, but on Sunday night, the sides and tops of the shocks were covered with roots and sprouts two and a half inches in length. The outside sheaves form about three-quarters of the shock, and that amount is entirely worthless, being perfectly matted and rotten with sprouts. The remaining one-quarter of the shock, he says, is perfectly good, and would remain so for some days. He has ascertained these facts by close observation both on his own and other fields. In a 200 acre field of his own, he found the above condition to exist throughout. Should the weather clear off now, the grain can be thrashed out or otherwise cared for by the middle of next week. He thinks that the stacked wheat has been damaged in proportion to that of the grain in shocks, and that at the best there will not be more than enough saved to be put in for next season's crop. In all, it is the opinion of the gentleman that our nine days' rain has injured the wheat crop fully as much as was at first supposed it had done. Most farmers, like himself, delayed thrashing on account of the favorable looks of the weather, and the demand made upon their time by the fast-growing corn crops.

Perished in the Desert.

The Los Angeles (Cal.) *Star*, of July 7, gives the following particulars of a sad death by thirst and exhaustion: "From Mr. C. H. Dorot we learn of the death in the Colorado Desert of Mr. William Kirk, formerly a resident of this city, under the most melancholy circumstances. Mr. Kirk, in company with a gentleman whose name we did not learn, started a few days since from Mountain Springs, with a view of crossing the desert to the Colorado River, a distance of forty-five miles. They had but a small canteen of water with them, which was exhausted before reaching their destination. Mr. Kirk's companion, being possessed of the greater endurance, proceeded for the purpose of allaying his own thirst and procuring water to allay Mr. Kirk's thirst likewise. Reaching the river and quenching his thirst, he at once returned with water for Mr. Kirk, whose body he found five miles off, where he had evidently died from exhaustion. On the same day the body of a German was also found on the same road, but between Ivanpah and the river. He is supposed to have perished from the same cause."

NEW-YORK AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

Michael McCarty, aged thirty-two, of No. 309 East Fortieth-street, dropped dead yesterday in front of No. 301 East Fortieth-street.

A fire yesterday afternoon in the smoke-house of Alonzo Austin, at No. 200 Chambers-street, caused a damage of $500. Fully insured.

Custom-house Officer J. Wild seized a quantity of oil of cloves, yesterday, in West-street. The articles were concealed on a truck, the driver of which made off at a rapid rate.

The stair-builders, at their meeting last evening, resolved to direct their delegates to vote for postponing the eight-hour parade until the 13th of September.

Mr. Edward McDonald, of No. 700 Third-avenue, corner of Forty-fourth-street, denies that a case of stabbing occurred on his premises on Sunday morning.

A horse owned by Christopher Guspecker, of No. 155 East Fifty-ninth-street, while standing on the pier at the foot of East Thirty-seventh-street, became frightened at a passing steam-boat, and jumping overboard, was drowned.

Three ruffians, named Mangin, Lane and Donovan, were held for trial at the Tombs yesterday for having assaulted Officers Hardy and Mannix, of the Fourth Precinct, on Sunday night.

On Sunday night, Thomas Dempsey was found in the act of robbing the butcher's shop of David Daley, corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Second-avenue. He was locked up in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, for trial.

The person named Ahlander, recently arrested by Deputy Marshal Cromley on a charge of being a public defaulter, is a native of Sweden, and not of Switzerland, as previously stated.

A seizure of a large quantity of assorted merchandise was made at Pier No. 42 yesterday. The goods included oil of bay, Chinese silks, olive soap, shawls, &c., and were smuggled from Havana.

Last night, Robert Gombast, aged nine, while turning somersaults over the railing, at No. 224 Wooster-street, fell, striking on his head, and causing concussion of the brain. He was taken home by his parents.

C. H. Moore and his wife, residing at No. 41 Rutgers-street, fought, last night, at their residence, when Mrs. Moore cut her husband on the head with a knife, causing a severe wound. She was locked up.

A freight-train of the Hudson River Railroad ran over Edward Donelly, aged nine years, of No. 17 Spring-street, yesterday, in Broome, near Mott-street, and nearly severed both of his legs from his body. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

James Gouond, a fly-net maker, and James Shannon, were yesterday committed for having burglariously entered the stable No. 149 West Thirty-seventh-street, the same being used by Mrs. Ellen J. Oakley as a place of storage for goods. Nothing was taken.

John Croft, who was almost in a state of delirium tremens, was committed in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, for breaking into the liquor-store of Michael Carey, corner of Forty-seventh-street and Seventh-avenue, and stealing liquor.

A post-mortem examination in the case of Mrs. Margaret Brown, of No. 429 Washington-street, whose death was supposed to have been caused by being kicked by Patrick Dwyer, of No. 23 Desbrosses-street, showed that death resulted from long-continued intemperance. Dwyer was therefore discharged from custody.

The wife of "Bill" Clarke, ex-pugilist, and former proprietor of a sporting-house known as the Arbor, in Houston-street, made an assault upon her husband and one Jennie Cregan, at No. 17 Amity-street, stabbing them both with a pair of scissors. Mrs. Clarke was held to answer by Justice Ledwith yesterday.

The Employers' Association, composed of capitalists of all the principal cities of the Union, will shortly hold a special meeting at their head-quarters in the Hoffman House, in this City, to receive the report of their Executive Committee in relation to the late labor strikes. The report is now being prepared.

As Henry Petzold, of No. 188 Clinton-street, was passing through Washington-street on Saturday night, he was approached by James Reilly, who, suddenly snatching his watch, attempted to run away with it. The thief was arrested, and was yesterday committed by Justice Ledwith.

The Spain, from Liverpool, landed 631 passengers at Castle Garden yesterday, the Wyoming 440, the City of Brussels 369, and the Oceanic 593. The Freihandel, a sailing vessel, from Bremen, brought 266 passengers, and the Loch Katrine, from London, 18. Thus far this month 21,000 emigrants have been landed at this port.

In consideration of the arduous duties recently performed by the Police force, the Board of Police yesterday adopted a resolution giving to each patrolman two days' leave of absence with pay. The Captains of the various precincts have been instructed so to arrange matters that nomore than a restricted number of policemen are absent at one time.

Thomas Jones was arrested on Sunday night by Officer Tennis, of the Twenty-second Precinct, on suspicion, and when searched a loaded revolver and a set of burglars' tools were found upon him. The revolver was recognized as one which was stolen several months ago from Alderman Plunkitt's office. Jones was committed in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, for examination.

Sunday night a gang of roughs entered the lager-beer saloon of George Heredh, No. 521 West Twenty-seventh-street, and having drank all they wanted became very boisterous, and began breaking things. The proprietor coming in the roughs fled, and he fired at them with a pistol, the ball striking a Mrs. Mary Leonard, who was standing at her window on the opposite side of the street, inflicting a very dangerous wound in the head. Heredh was arrested, and yesterday Justice Ledwith held him to bail in the sum of $500 to answer.

BROOKLYN.

The Grand-street bridge, at Newtown Creek, is in a dangerous condition.

Mayor Powell signed $30,000 of Kent-avenue Basin bonds on Saturday afternoon last, payable Jan. 1, 1882.

Diedrich Fenkin, a German laborer, residing at No. 52 Gold-street, fell from the fifth story window at Harbeck's stores, yesterday noon, and was instantly killed.

Irwin Sweeney, aged twenty-four years, a tin roofer, has been arrested on a charge of assaulting and robbing William Stackpole, of No. 150 Hamilton-avenue.

Justice Barnard, in the Supreme Court, decided yesterday that a married woman, although owning property in her own name, could not be surety for her husband, nor for any person else.

On Saturday there were 18,104,096 gallons of water pumped into the reservoir, and 20,270,064 gallons consumed. On Sunday there were 19,942,764 gallons pumped, and 17,573,190 gallons consumed.

Charles Quinn, ship carpenter, aged fifty-four years, fell from a ladder, at Dean's ship-yard, foot of Partition-street, yesterday, and received serious internal injuries. He was taken to Long Island College Hospital.

John O'Connell, aged twenty-one years, a carpenter by trade, residing at No. 106 Partition-street, Brooklyn, was arrested late on Saturday night for committing an assault on Celia Gladhill, aged sixteen years, at her residence No. 102 Partition-street. He has been held to await the result of the girl's injuries.

Judge McCue yesterday granted the application for bail on behalf of Hugh McGoldrick, Richard McLaughlin and Joseph Ritchie, three of the "Battle-row Gang," who were arrested with the others as accessories to the murder of Policeman Donohue. McGoldrick's bail was fixed at $2,000, and that of the others at $5,000 each.

John Heck, residing at the corner of Humboldt and Ten Eyck streets, while returning home, Saturday night, from Commonsville, Queens Country, was attacked by a gang of five ruffians, one of whom struck him on the back of the head with a slung-shot, and another fired a pistol shot at him as he was retreating from them. The ball passed through his clothes, and grazed the skin of his back, inflicting a slight wound. He does not know who they were

WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

At a meeting of the Village Trustees of Irvington, it has been resolved to raise $1,000 by tax and assessment, to be appropriated for police and contingent expenses.

The Sing Sing Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars have adopted resolutions in favor of disbanding and surrendering their charter.

Lemuel Ross, who was sent to State Prison in May, 1871, for four years, for setting fire to the barn of Mr. Joseph Orser, of North Sing Sing, has been pardoned by Gov. Hoffman.

The Pocantico Boat Club has just been organized at Tarrytown, with David A. Rowe as President, and Charles Smith as Captain. The club owns a fine six-oared barge, and a boat-house is being built for the club at Wood's dock.

A movement has been started in Westchester County in favor of organizing a corps of mounted rifles or cavalry—the towns of East Chester and Yonkers taking the lead in the matter, where 125 young men of the first families have already enrolled their names. The project is headed by a number of well-known cavalry officers who served with efficiency in the Union army during the late civil war.

LONG ISLAND.

Yesterday the police of Long Island City captured Maria Sullivan, Bridget Smith and Catharine McGlyn, escaped prisoners from Ward's Island. They were taken off in boats by two young men, who steered into Berrian's Island, and after an hour's delay landed them on the Ravenswood shore.

The Common Council of Long Island City yesterday confirmed the Mayor's nomination of Patrick J. O'Grady for City Clerk; authorized the leasing of a building for the use of the City Court and other officials, and the issue of bonds to the amount of $60,000 for the use of the Survey Commission.

STATEN ISLAND.

Yesterday the Sunday-school children of the German Lutheran Church, of Stapleton, had their annual picnic and fish chowder, at Silver Lake, near Tompkinsville.

NEW-JERSEY.

August Gass died yesterday of small-pox in the Jersey City hospital. There are now only six patients in the hospital, a smaller number than for several months.

Col. Philip Rafferty died at his house, in Paterson, yesterday, after an illness of several weeks. Death was indirectly the result of a sun-stroke, which was followed by paralysis.

D. H. Gray, residing at Westville, Cape May County, and employed in Philadelphia as an engineer, was run over and killed by a freight train on the Cape May and Millville Railroad, on Saturday night.

A lad named Albert Keimell, living at No. 43 Charlton-street, Newark, was drowned on Sunday evening. He was with a party of boys bathing in the river at the foot of Clay-street, and, being taken with cramps, drowned before assistance could be rendered.

James O'Brien was yesterday sent to the Hudson County Jail, having been declared insane by Dr. Buck, the County Physician. O'Brien was arrested on the 17th inst., and has not since been able to give any account of himself. It is believed that he had just arrived in this country and had been unable to find his friends. He is sixty years old.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....4:48 | Sun sets....7:24 | Moon rises....9:54

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.9:55 | Gov. Island.10:44 | Hell Gate....12:06

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, July 22.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Chas Comstock, Drake, Philadelphia, J. & N. Briggs; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia: Vulcan, Wilcox, Philadelphia.

Ships Storkers, (Nor.,) Ericksen, Bordeaux, Funch, Edye & Co.; Puritan, Donne, Mollendo and Callao, V. H. Brown & Co.

Barks Mary McKee, Spark, Elizabethport, Jas. W. Elwell & Co.; Oscar Wendt, (Ger.,) Schamberg, Stettin, Funch, Edye & Co.; Nina, (Aust.,) Prancich, Leith, Slocovich & Co.

Brigs Aurora, (Br.,) Card, Halifax, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; B. Young, Jacobson, Fernandina, F a., Snow & Richardson; Cheviot, (Br.,) Nelson, Sidney, C. B., Boyd & Hincken.

Schrs. O. P. Hinds, Clendennin, Boston; Laura Roberts, Portsmouth; Pampero, (Br.,) Nuttal, Elizabethport; Impulse, (Br.,) Curtis, Barbados.

Arrived.

Ship Henry, (of St. John, N. B.,) Jones, Liverpool 57 ds., with mdse. to H. J. De Wolf & Co. Came a southern passage, and had strong westerly gales the first part of passage and light S. W. winds and fogs the latter part; has been 16 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Ship Screamer, Hall, Liverpool 42 ds., with mdse. to Nesmith & Son. Came the northern passage, and had strong westerly gales, and been 23 ds. W. of the Banks, with light S. W. winds and fogs.

Bark Heiress, Rea, Liverpool 64 ds., with mdse. to Spofford Bros. & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly winds to the Banks, and has been 35 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs; June 15, lat. 46, lon. 36, in a westerly gale, lost the rudder, all the pintals breaking off; rigged a temporary one, with which the vessel was steered to this port.

Bark Ebenezer, (Norw.,) Birketvedt, Gottenburg 47 ds., with iron to Joseph Slagg—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Came the northern passage, and had westerly gales to the Banks, and been 21 ds. from thence, with light winds and fogs.

Bark Duppel, (N. G.,) Holtz, Newport, Eng., May 23, with railroad-iron to order—vessel to C. Tobias & Co.

Bark Nuovo Guisseppin, (Ital.,) Marchese, Newport Eng., 56 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Came a southern passage, and had variable weather, and been 14 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark Antonietta, (Ital.,) Parsio, Marseilles 65 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar June 3; came a southern passage, and had variable weather, and been 14 ds. W. of Bermuda.

Bark M. M. Haven, (of Portland,) Hall, Sagua 8 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig Humming Bird, Stevens, of and 14 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with 375 tons plaster to Crandall, Berteaux & Co.

Brig Atalaya, Ellis, Cienfuegos 14 ds., with sugar, molasses and honey to Pouvert & Co. Has had fine weather, and been 3 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Abstainer, Pettis, of and 10 ds. from Windsor, N. S., with plaster to Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Brig Lucy W. Snow, Hull, Hantsport, N. S., 10 ds., with 460 tons plaster to Crandall, Bertaux & Co.

Brig Anna Lindsley, (of St. John, N. B.,) Carter, Hillsboro, N. B., 12 ds., with plaster for Newark.

Brig Pronto, (Span.,) Campa, Progreso 20 ds., with hemp, &c. to Marcial & Co.

Schr. Martha A., (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Thomas, St. John, N. B., 8 ds., with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co., vessel to Heney & Parker.

Schr. John S. Moulton, (of Machias,) Crowley, St. George, N. B., 8 ds., with spiling to H. G. Crowley.

Schr. Sea Lark, (of Eastport,) Miller, Dorchester, N. B., 6 ds., with building stone to order—vessel to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Wm. L. Burroughs, Norton, Havana 9 ds., with sugar to C. A. Sherman—vessel to Thomas Dunham's Nephew & Co.

Schr. Jacob & William, Frisbe, Bangor, with lumber to T. M. Mayhew & Co.

Schr. Charles E. Scammel, Smith, of and 8 ds. from St. John, N. B., with lumber to order—vessel to P. I. Nevius & Son.

Schr. J. P. Eaton, Wallace, Portland, with lumber to Simpson, Clapp & Co.

Schr. Olive, (of Addison,) Reynolds, St. John, N. B., 13 ds., with lumber to F. Talbot & Co.

Schr. Nelly Potter, Gaskill, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores to Wm. K. Hinman.

Schr. J. P. Auger, (of Brookhaven,) Coor, Para 19 ds., with old iron and rubber to L. E. Amsinck & Co., vessel to A. Abbot. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Schr. Dr. Kane, Blake, Bangor, with lumber for Newark.

Schr. Naonta, Smith, Bangor, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Florida, Jordon, Surry, with lumber for Rondout.

Schr. Virginia, Pickett, Millbridge, with lumber to Geo. E. Holyoke & Co.

Schr. Clara, Dodge, Calais, with lumber to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. Hero, Haskell, Belfast, with lumber, for Rondout.

Schr. Rachel Jane, Taylor, Newport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. S. C. Evans, Tice, Pawtucket, for Philadelphia.

Schr. J. M. Baylis, Arnold, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. H. H. Brown, Pierce, Fall River, for Elizabethport.

Schr. E. E. Potter, Ellsworth, Greenport, for Elizabethport.

Schr. G. A. Hayden, Harrison, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Richard Law, Eldred, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Empire State, Beckwith, Seal Island, with fish to Benjamin & West.

Schr. Success, Richards, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Lizzie Raymond, Lord, Providence, for Hoboken.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Nichols, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Daniel Webster, Packard, New-London, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Birchard & Torry, Frisbie, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Addie Norton, Higgins, Gloucester, with fish to Woodruff & Robinson.

Schr. Annie E. Safford, Baker, Boston, for Philadelphia.

D. J. Mercer, Watermann, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Rangatira, Rourke, of and from St. John, N. B., with lumber to order.

Schr. J. H. Burritt, Davis, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. A. Richards, Wass, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. J. G. Hunnington, Phinny, Boston, for Albany.

Schr. G. W. Cummins, Bolt, Hyannis, for Rondout.

Schr. Armenia, Call, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eva, Sherman, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Estelle, Furniss, Providence, for Newburg.

Schr. Surge, Warwick, Providence, for Trenton.

Schr. D. G. Floyd, Baker, Newport, for Rondout.

Schr. Plow Boy, Hallett, Lynn, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Oakes Ames, Edmunds, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Chief, Smith, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Hannah Willetts, Bolt, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. John Wentworth, Lewis, New-London.

Schr. Boston, Rich, Boston, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Avail, Dibble, Fall River, for Rondout.

Schr. W. H. Dewitt, Parker, New-Bedford.

Schr. B. H. Warford, Sprague, Pawtucket.

Schr. Minnie, Harrington, Rockport, Mass.

Schr. Salmon Washburn, Jones, Taunton.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. F. Nelson, Mitchell, New-Haven.

Schr. Wm. Bement, Wiggins, Fall River.

Schr. Maria Louisa, Snow, Providence.

Schr. Kenduskeag, Hamm, Fall River.

Schr. A. H. Belden, Mayo, Plymouth.

Schr. Vandalia, Fullerton, Providence.

Schr. J. Price, Nickerson, Lanesville.

Schr. E. H. Clark, Hand, Providence.

Schr. White Sea, Small, Vinalhaven.

Schr. B. H. Hyer, Weeks, Newport.

Schr. S. E. Nash, Nash, Pawtucket.

Schr. Pavillion, Parker, Frankfort.

Schr. Whistler, Keefe, Taunton.

Schr. Mail, Meade, Greenwich.

BELOW—One ship, 1 bark, 1 brig, unknown, at anchor on the Bar.

WIND—Sundown, light N. W., clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 22.—Arr. steamers William Lawrence, from Baltimore; Norman, from Philadelphia; Neptune, from New-York; ship L. B. Gilchrist, from Liverpool; brigs Graco Lathrop, from Agua; Mary Grace, from Mayaguez; Almata, from Jamaica; H. Houston, from Remedios; Manson, from Rondout; schr. Kathleen, from Matanzas.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 22.—Off the port schrs. My Rover, from New-York, and E. C. Rommel, from New-York.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., July 22.—Arr. schr. River Platte, from Santos, for orders; brig Francis Jane, from Baltimore, for Richmond, to load for Rio. The pilot boat Coquette reports passed in for Baltimore brig Torrent, from Cardenas; bark John Godfrey, from New-York; brig Chimborazo, from the West Indies; brig Kalervo, from Hull.

Passed out bark Maitland, for Great Britain.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 22.—Arr. yesterday, steamship Geo. Washington, from New-York. Sld. Saturday, steam-ship St. Louis, for New-York.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., July 21.—Arr. ship George Green, from New-York; ship Cicero, from Cardiff; Whaling bark William Gifford, from Tahiti, with 950 barrels of oil; bark Afferton, from New-Castle, England.

VINEYARD HAVEN, July 22.—Arr. bark Elliot, Richie, Philadelphia, for Boston; brigs Lizzie H. Kimball, Savannah, for Boston, with three men sick; Mary C. Rosevelt, Bath, for Washington; schrs. Merrill C. Hart, Plankbank River, for Kennebunk; Fred. Dunbar, Hoboken, for Newburyport; C. S. Dyer, Port Johnson, for Camden; Clara Rankin, from do., for Ipswich; Charles Heath, from do., for Boston; Veto, New-York, for Thomaston; Annie Powers, from do., for Bangor; James Parker, Sr., Elizabethport, for Newmarket, N. H.; Governor Coney, Gardiner, for New-York; J. J. Spencer, Boston, for Alexandria.

Sld., schrs. Benjamin Gartside, Ida & Annie, Annie Morton and James Parker, Sr.

Spoken, &c.

July 20, lat. 37 30, lon. 74, passed schr. Wm. Lewis, bound S.

June 25, lat. 41 22, lon. 35, spoke ship Veteran, from Pensacola for Shields; 30th, lat. 42 06, lon. 56, spoke bark Argo, (Russ.,) hence for Queenstown; July 9, lat. 42 06, lon. 55 40, spoke bark J. Steel, from Philadelphia for Hamburg; same time, saw ship C. B. Hazeltine, from Philadelphia for Antwerp.

European Marine News.

MOVILLE, July 22.—The Anchor line steam-ship Tyrian, Capt. Lawson, from New-York July 5, for Glasgow, arrived here today.

QUEENSTOWN, July 22.—The White Star line steamship Atlantic, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York July 13, for Liverpool, arrived here today.

The Williams & Guion line steam-ship Wisconsin, Capt. Freeman, from New-York July 10, and the Inman line steam-ship City of London, Capt. Tibbetts, from New-York July 11, both for Liverpool, have arr. here, the former at 10 o'clock Saturday night, and the latter at 12½ o'clock yesterday afternoon. The National line steamship Italy, Capt. Thompson, from New-York July 6, for Liverpool, also arr. here yesterday.

SOUTHAMPTON, July 22.—The North German Lloyds steam-ship America, Capt. Bussius, from New-York July 9, for Bremen, touched at this port on Saturday.

PLYMOUTH, July 22.—The Hamburg-American line steam-ship Silesia, Capt. Trautman, from New-York, July 11, for Hamburg, arr. in this harbor yesterday at 6 o'clock A. M.

BREST, July 22.—The French Transatlantic Co.'s steam-ship Ville de Paris arr. at this port today, from New-York.

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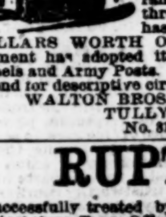

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